

KEY

Boundary of Prefectures

Gov. Railroad Lines

Gov. Railroads Bus Lines

Private Railroad Lines

-- Private Bus Lines

Steamship Routes

Cities Where There Are J.T.B. Offices

Hot Springs

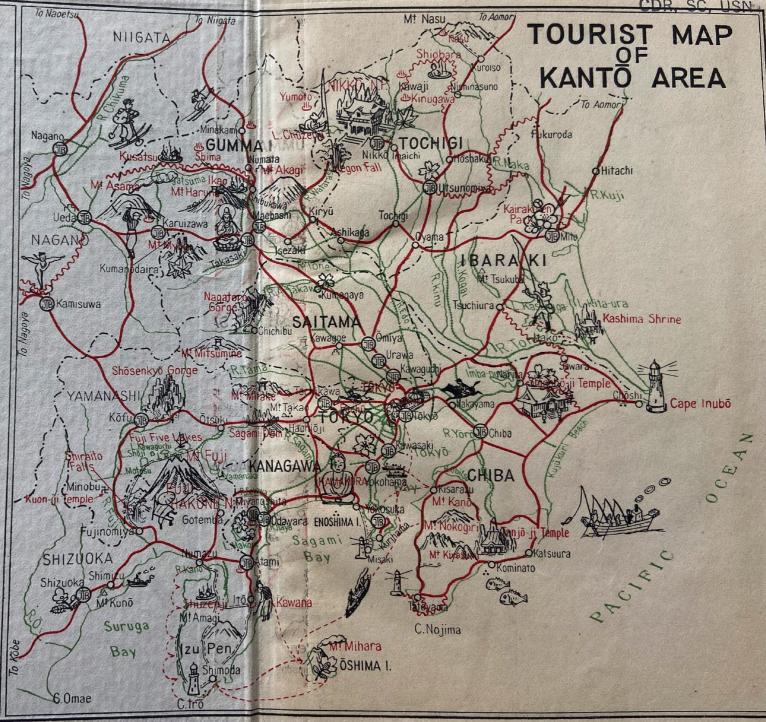
Principal Mountains

Shinto Shrines Ħ

卍 Buddhist Temples

Noted Resorts

Castle Ruins





The imposing 130-foot statue of the Goddess Kannon at Takasaki. See page 68.

How to See KANTŌ AREA

YOKOHAMA—TÖKYÖ —NIKKÖ—KAMAKURA —HAKONE— FUJI

Japan Travel Bureau Tōkyō

CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1: GENERAL INFORMATION	
	Page
Main Attractions	. 1
Area and Population	9
Climate	. 2
CHAPTER 2: YOKOHAMA	1
Yokohama, Gateway to Japan	. 5
How to Reach	6
Transportation	7
Where to Stay	8
What to See	8
Places of Interest in Yokohama	8
What to Buy	14
Principal Public Offices, Consulates	
Amusement Facilities	
Specimen Sightseeing Tours	
Annual Events	19
CHAPTER 3: TOKYO	
Tōkyō, Japan's Capital City	23
How to Reach	
Transportation	
Where to Stay	
What to See	33
Places of Interest in the City	
The Marunouchi Section	34
The Hibiya Section	35
The Kasumigaseki Section	36
The Nihombashi-Ginza Section	37
The Shiba-Azabu Section	
The Shinjuku-Shibuya Section	

	Page
The Kanda Section	44
The Section North of the Chūō Line	40
Asakusa & the Section East of the River Sumida	40
Diplomatic Delegations in Tōkyō	49
Theatrical Amusements	90
Sport Facilities	51
What to Buy	54
Specimen Sightseeing Tours	51
Places of Interest in the Suburbs of Tōkyō	- 58
Places of Interest in the Highland District near Tokyo	59
Places of Interest in the Karuizawa District	
Annual Events	69
CHAPTER 4: NIKKO NATIONAL PARK	
Nikkō, the Mecca of Tourists	. 75
How to Reach	. 75
Where to Stay	77
What to See	. 77
Places of Interest in and near Nikkō Town	
What to Buy	. 86
Specimen Sightseeing Tours	
Annual Events	87
CHAPTER 5: KAMAKURA	
Kamakura, Evergreen Playground	. 89
How to Reach	
Where to Stay	
What to See	Control Control Control
Places of Interest in Kamakura	
Around Kamakura Station	
Near Kita-Kamakura Station	The second second
Along the Enoshima Tramline	
Places of Interest in the Miura Peninsula	
What to Buy	102
Specimen Sightseeing Tours	400
Specimen Sightseeing Tours	
Tavellos	100

CHAPTER 6: HAKONE	
Hakone, Garden of the Capital	Page111
How to Reach	
Where to Stay	
What to See	
Hakone's Twelve Hot Springs	119
What to Buy	122
Specimen Sightseeing Tours	
Annual Events	124
CHAPTER 7: FUJI FIVE-LAKES DISTRICT	
Fuji Five-Lakes District, Land of Beauty	127
How to Reach	127
Where to Stay	129
What to See	
Places of Interest in the Fuji Five-Lakes District	200
Sports on and around the Five Lakes	
Places of Interest near the Fuji Five-Lakes District.	
Specimen Sightseeing Tours	
Annual Events	136
CHAPTER 8: MT. FUJI	
Mt. Fuji, Majestic and Beautiful	137
How to Climb	137
Annual Events at the Base of Mt. Fuji	
CHAPTER 9: IZU PENINSULA .	
lzu Peninsula, Land of Beautiful Scenery and Storied Fan	ne143
How to Reach	143
Land Routes to Izu from Various Parts of Japan	145
Sea Routes to Izu from Tōkyō	145
Sightseeing Routes on the Izu Peninsula	146
Mileage between the Main Points on the Izu Penins	ula146
Where to Stay	147
What to See	14
Places of Interest along the Eastern Coast Route .	14'

Fuji-Hakone National Park

	CONTENTS	(5)
Places of Interest along the Western Coast Route	P_{age}	Page
Places of Interest along the Cross-country Route	154 Izu Peninsula	
What to Buy	Oshima Island	
Specimen Sightseeing Tours	150 Bōsō Peninsula	172
Annual Events	이번에 발생님께서 회사를 가는 아니는 이번 이번 이번 이번 이번에 가장이었다. 그리고 아이는	DADED.
CHAPTER 10: OSHIMA	PHOTOGRAPHS ON ART	PAPER
	The 130-foot statue of the Goddess Kannon at	
Ōshima, Home of Camellia and Anko Girls	161 MS. "President Wilson" alongside a Yokoham	a pier 25
How to Reach	The Diet Building in Tokyō	26
Where to Stay	164 Hibiya Crossing in Tōkyō	
What to See	164 Nihombashi Bridge in Tōkyō,	
What to Buy	The Foreign Cemetery in Yokohama	
Specimen Sightseeing Tours	Nagatoro Gorge	28
Annual Events	Lake Haruna	
이 경험에 있는데 되었다고 하는데 하면 하는데 되었다.	The Yomeimon Gate of the Toshogu Shrine	n Nikkō 61
CHAPTER 11: BOSO PENINSULA	Kinugawa Spa	
Bōsō Peninsula, Tōkyō's Storehouse	The Kegon Fall in Nikkō	62
How to Reach	Mt. Nantai and Lake Ondzeiji, wako	63
Where to Stay	Uraga Toru, Tokosuka	
What to See	THE MOTORIOUS (CITATION	64
Specimen Sightseeing Tours		
Places of Interest North of Boso		background113
Annual Events		
Annual Events INDEV	Mt. Fuji with the scenic coast of West Izu	in the foreground 114–5
INDEX		116
MAPS	The site of the ancient Hakone Barrier	116
	The swimming pool at Kawana	
Yokohama	4 Atami Hot Springs	
Principal Part of Tōkyō	24 Atakawa Spa	166
Tall anothern Area (Tokyo)	oo o the Built and the charry-blossoms seen from	Mito on the west
our mos or rembles	COOST OF IZII	
-J- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	on 1	ern tip of the Boso
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Miyanoshita (Hakone) Mt. Fuji & Five Lakes	119	
Mt. Fuji & Five Lakes Fuji-Hakone National Park	100	
ruji-Hakone National Parls	120	

CHAPTER 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

Where is the Kanto Area?

What is called Kantō is situated in the eastern part of Honshū (the mainland) and faces the Pacific. It is divided into the following seven prefectures:

Prefecture	Seat of Pref. Gov't	Prefecture	Seat of Pref. Gov't
Tōkyō	Tōkyō	Gumma	
Kanagawa	Yokohama	Tochigi	Utsunomiya
Chiba	Chiba	Ibaraki	Mito
Saitama	Urawa		

(For the convenience of travelers, some famous places of interest adjoining the Kantō area are included in the present book.)

Main Attractions

The Kantō area has a hundred and one tourist attractions to offer, ranging from Tōkyō's bustling streets with their mixed Oriental and Occidental atmosphere to the serene beauty of the peerless Fuji. Especially noteworthy among these attractions are the huge artistic image of Buddha at Kamakura, the glittering cluster of religious buildings at Nikkō, and the well-equipped hot-spring baths at Hakone.

When sweltering summer comes round, the cool highland resorts at Karuizawa, Nikkō and Hakone, as well as the scenic bathing resorts at Kamakura and its environs, become irresistible lures to call city folks. And when snowy winter arrives, the urban people set out for skiing and skating resorts or to weekend at warm hot-spring towns in the southern part of the Kantō area.

Transportation facilities to these and other places of fame in the area are good, for there is a close network of railroads and motor roads radiating in all directions from Tōkyō.

As for hotels, the traveler will have little to worry about, as the main tourist resorts in the area have a number of hotels, all offering excellent service and accommodations.

The Japan Travel Bureau, with its offices scattered throughout the country, is ready to extend a helping hand to any traveler at any time of the year. (Information furnished free of charge.) A list of the J.T.B. offices in the Kantō area is given elsewhere in the book.

Area and Population

The Kantō area covers 12,449 square miles, and has a population of 15,783,384 (October, 1947 census).

Ten Principal Cities in the Kantō Area

City	Location	Population
Tōkyō	Tōkyō pref.	4,997,666
Yokohama	Kanagawa pref.	814,268
Yokosuka	Territoria de la companiona del companiona del companiona del companiona del companiona del companiona del c	261,759
Kawasaki	and the second of the second	252,923
Chiba	Chiba pref.	122,006
Urawa	Saitama pref.	106,176
Utsunomiya	Tochigi pref.	97,075
Maebashi	Gumma pref.	90,432
Odawara	Kanagawa pref.	68,911
Mito	Ibaraki pref.	61,416
	[편집] : [1]	기사 사용 없었다. 이 교육 하고 등 하게 하고 있다.

Climate

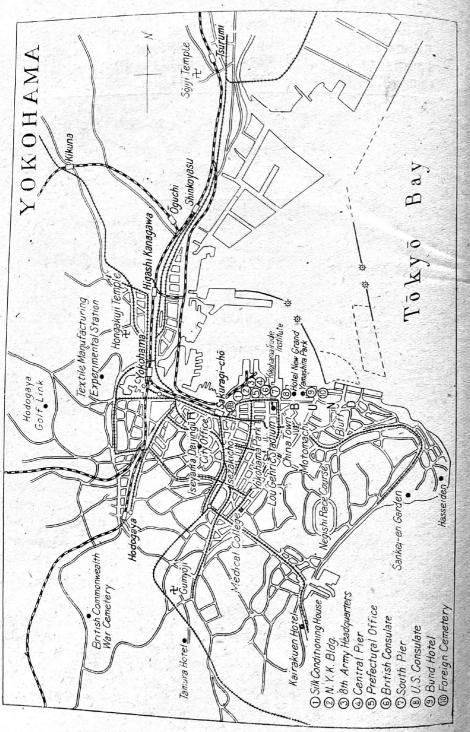
As may be gathered from the table of temperatures given below, the different tourist points in the Kantō area are as varied in climate as in scenery. This is due to the fact that the northern and western parts of the area are mostly mountainous, while the southern and eastern parts are washed by the Black Current of the Pacific.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE

(in degrees Fahrenheit)

Places	Spring $(April)$	Summer (August)	Autumn (October)	Winter (January)
Miyanoshita (Hakone)	44.9	70.5	50.3	28.2

CHAPTER	1: GENER	CAL INFOR	MATION	(3)
Atami	56.6	78.2	64.1	42.4
Karuizawa	41.9	70.9	47.1	25.2
Tōkyō	55.6	82.4	60.0	38.1
Chūzenji (Nikkō)	39.2	64.2	47.5	20.8



CHAPTER 2: YOKOHAMA

Yokohama, Gateway to Japan

As a pioneer port-town and the main entrance to Japan, Yokohama has an eventful history of development.

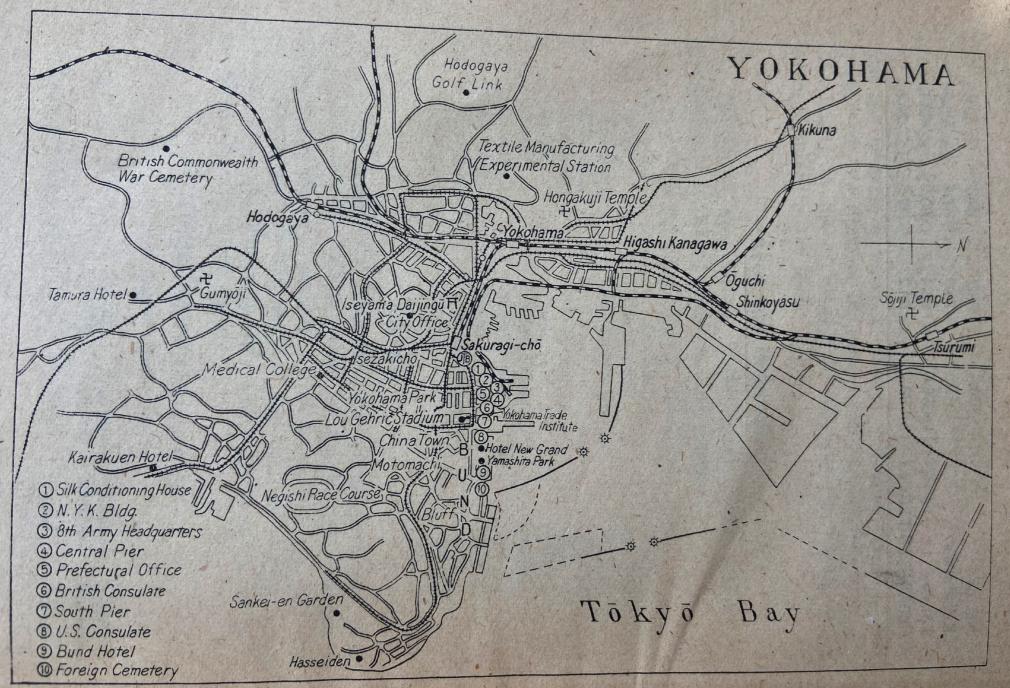
When Commodore Perry brought his fleet of "Black Ships" to the port in 1854 it was but an obscure fishing village. But five years later it was opened to foreign trade through the good efforts of Perry and Harris who arrived after him. The thatched cottages were gradually replaced by modern buildings, and harbor accommodations were built one after another. In the decades that followed, Yokohama grew in importance, becoming the capital of Kanagawa Prefecture, and now one of the biggest ports in the Far East.

Then came the disastrous earthquake-fire of 1923, which destroyed all the fruits of Yokohama's labor. From the broad expanse of debris and ashes, however, arose, Phœnix-like, a new Yokohama, after days, months and years of determined and untiring endeavors by the people. Thus the port-town continued until the outbreak of the Pacific War to enjoy years of prosperity unknown hitherto in its history.

On May 29, 1945, the ill-fated Yokohama fell a victim to the War: it was thoroughly bombed and flattened. But the casualties sustained were not so great as in the 1923 disaster. Fortunately, the rehabilitation of the city has since been proceeding apace, due partly to the efforts of the Occupation Forces and partly to the same undaunted spirit that the Yokohama people showed after the 1923 calamity.

The city of Yokohama today has a total area of 154.8 square miles and a population of 814,268 (October 1947 census). In population, the city ranks fifth of all the cities in Japan.

The original site of the city, still the most important portion of Yokohama, consists of three parts. The eastern part is





Yokohama Port, taking a new lease on life, resumes its former activity.

called Yamashitachō, or "the Bund." At the southern end of the Bund there stretches from east to west a range of hills known as "the Bluff," which is a popular residential quarters for foreigners. All the rest, which comprises the native town, embraces the shopping districts such as Isezaki-chō and Nogemachi.

Yokohama harbor, protected by breakwaters 9,400 feet long, has quays and piers with a total mooring capacity for 21 ocean liners, and also buoys and docks capable of mooring 33 vessels.

HOW TO REACH

By rail from	Distance	Time required
	(in miles)	(in hrs. and min.)
Tōkyō	16.0	0:30
Nagoya	209.5	5:08
Kyōto	301.0	7:48
Ōsaka .	328.0	8:30
Sannomiya (Kōbe)	347.0	11:05
Kōbe	348.5	11:12
Hiroshima (via Saijō)	538.0	18:06
Shimonoseki	663.0	22:55
Hakata (Fukuoka)	712.5	26:22
Nagasaki	813.5	32:52

Transportation in Yokohama is facilitated by streetcars and motor-buses maintained by the municipality.

TRANSPORTATION

Between Yokohama and Tōkyō there are various means of conveyance. Electric trains leave every 8 minutes from Sakuragichō Station, reaching the capital in about 50 minutes. From Yokohama (Central) Station, the electric trains of the Yokosuka Line coming from Kurihama and Yokosuka run at intervals of half an hour, stopping only at Shinagawa and Shimbashi en route to Tōkyō, and reaching the capital in 30 minutes. The Tōkaidō (Tōkyō-Kōbe Line) trains may also be boarded at this station. Moreover, a fine motor road leads to Tōkyō.

The electric lines owned by private interests running from Yokohama are given below:

The Keihin Kyūkō Electric Railroad Co. has a line running from north to south through the city by way of Yokohama Station, and connects Shinagawa (Tōkyō) with Uraga (34.5 miles) and Kurihama on the Miura Peninsula. Another private line called the Atsugi Line starts from this station and runs westward to Atsugi, famous for its airport (15.1 miles).

Hotel New Grand, topranking Western-style hotel in Yokohama.



Sakuragichō Station is the terminal for both the Keihin Line (National Rlys.) and the Tōyoko Line of the Tōkyō Kyūkō Electric Railroad Co. which connects Sakuragichō (Yokohama) with Shibuya (Tōkyō) (16.3 miles).

WHERE TO STAY

Hotels and inns:

Name

Situated in

Bund Hotel*

Shin-Yamashita-chō, Naka-ku

Futabaya

Miyagawa-chō, Naka-ku

Hakkeisō Hotel Hotel New Grand* Kanazawa-chō, Kanazawa-ku

Kairaku-on

Yamashita-chō, Naka-ku

Kairaku-en

lsogo-Kaigan, Isogo-ku

Note: *-Hotels taken over by the Allied Forces.

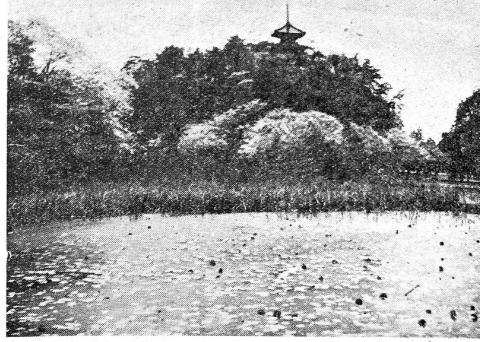
WHAT TO SEE

Places of Interest in Yokohama

The Foreign Trade Institute is opposite the Prefectural Office, and in the same building as the Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Nippon-Ōdōri. Samples of textile goods and general merchandise for export from all parts of Japan are on display, and the good offices of the Institute are at the service of foreign traders from abroad. Admission is free, and the place is open every day except Sundays and national holidays from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

There is an annex of the museum in the Textile Manufacturing Experimental Station of the International Trade and Industry Ministry at Sawatari, Kanagawa-ku, where samples of textile goods are also exhibited.

Sankeien Garden, a tenminute walk from the Hommoku or Sannotani car-stop, is a Japanese landscape garden covering 40 acres of land along the seashore. It is a unique garden, covering a range of hills and valleys. It is owned by Mr. Hara, but is open to the public. Formerly many historic buildings listed as national treasures were brought from other parts of the country and set up in the park. Of these, however, only the three-storied pagoda escaped the ravages of war; it towers 82 feet high on a



Sankeien Garden in Yokohama.

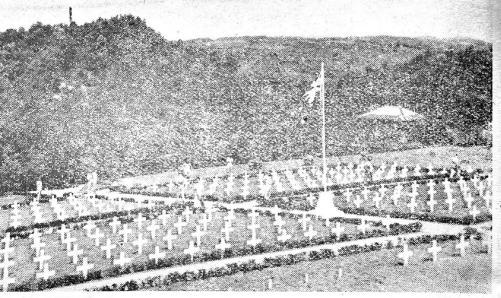
wooded hill. This structure is said to be more than 500 years old. Other beauties of the garden are the cherry-trees and the lotus plants, the former blossoming in early April and the latter in late July.

Hasseiden (Hall of the Eight Sages) is an octagonal ferro-concrete sanctuary on the Hachiōjihana headland near the Sankeien Garden. Built in 1933 by the late Mr. Kenzō Adachi, it now houses the life-size statues of 'the eight sages of the world'—Syakamuni, Confucius, Socrates, Christ, Prince Shōtoku, Kōbō, Shinran, and Nichiren (the last three being Buddhist priests). A large mirror, placed in the center of these statues, symbolizes the Universe, according to the founder

of the hall.

The Foreign Cemetery is on the western side of the Bluff overlooking the port. It is reached by way of Yamashita Park, or from either the Motomachi or Mugitachō car-stop. Here in this peaceful place many foreign residents have been laid to rest since Yokohama was first opened to commercial intercourse in 1854.

The British Commonwealth War Cemetery is situated about 3 miles south of Hodogaya Station, and can be reached from there in one hour by foot, or in 10 minutes by motorcar (Route 1). There are about 2,100 soldiers buried in this graveyard including 1,330 Britishers, 270 Australians, 140 Canadians, 40 Indians,



The BCOF War Cemetery situated on a hill, 3 miles south of Eodogaya Station.

12 New Zealanders, and 300 other nationals, all of whom were killed in action in the Pacific War, or who died in prisoners' camps or in accidents in Japan during and after the war.

Hongakuji, a temple of the Sō:ō sect of Buddhism, is on the hillside just beside Aokibashi car-stop, about 0.3 mile north of Yokohama Station. All the chief structures excepting for the main gate were reduced to ashes in the air raids, so there is nothing to be seen in the precincts now. An interesting fact about this spot is that this was the site of the first American consulate set up in Japan, in the year 1856. Here Townsend Harris signed a commercial treaty with the Shōgunate Government of Japan in

June, 1858.

Sojiji Temple, headquarters of the Soto sect of Buddhism, stands a little south of Tsurumi Station on the Keihin Line. The temple compound covers an area of more than 120 acres. It is one of the greatest monasteries in Japan, having several hundred novitiates in training, who upon graduation, go to its 10,000 branch temples throughout the country. A stone erected in 1922 in honor of George Trambull Ladd, professor emeritus of Yale University, by friends and pupils in Japan is found close to the belfry of the temple.

Iseyama Daijingū, a Shintō shrine on Iseyama Hill, is near the Tobe-chō 1-chōme car-stop, and not far from Sakuragichō

The imposing main hall of Sojiji Temple at Tsurumi, Yokohama.



Station, terminal of the National Keihin Line. It is a branch of the Grand Shrines of Ise, and houses Yokohama's tutelary deity. The locality commands a fine view of the port, where ships ply busily to and fro. The annual

festival of the shrine is celebrated on May 15.

Gumyōji, the oldest buddhist temple in Yokohama, is situated on an eminence close to Gumyōji Station on the Keihin Electric Line, a few minutes' walk from



The thatched main hall of Gumyoji, the oldest Buddhist temple in Yokohama.

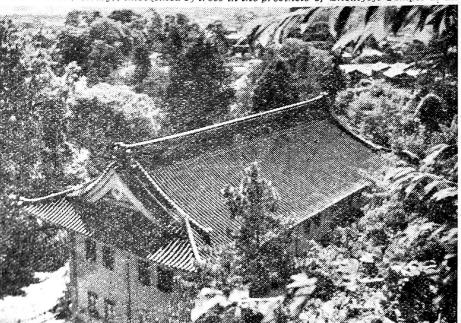
the streetcar terminal of the same name. The temple belongs to the Shingon sect of Buddhism, and is dedicated to Kamon, Goddess of Mercy. Although the main hall which houses the chief object of worship was reconstructed in the 17th century, the wooden statue of the eleven-faced Kamon, about 6 feet high, was carved in the 9th century, and is listed as a national treasure. The temple is also noted for its cherry-trees.

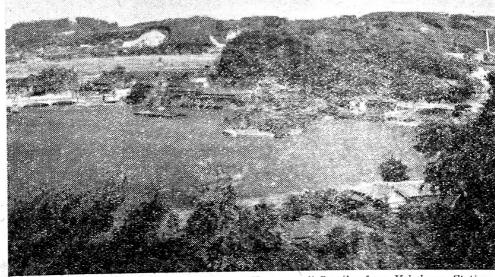
The Negishi Racecourse, built in 1866, is situated about half a mile south of the Yamamotochō streetcar terminal, and at the further end of the Bluff. The course is over 815 acres in area and 1.1 miles in circumference. Horse-racing was discon-

tinued here a number of years ago.

Kanazawa, on the shore of the Mutsuura Inlet, is 11.5 miles southwest of Yokohama Station, and easily reached by motorcar or by the Keihin Electric Line. It is noted for the Kanazawa Bunko (Library), located about 500 yards east of the station of the same name. The original library was founded before 1269 by Kanazawa-Sanetoki, a member of the powerful Hojo family at Kamakura, in his villa, which was later converted into a Buddhist temple named Shōmyō-ji. The library then contained thousands of volumes, but it was neglected after the fall of the family, and the books were scattered or lost. The present two-

niza va Bunko(Library), embozomed by trees in the precincts of Shomyoji Temple at Kanazawa





A part of the famous "Eight Views of Kanazawa," 7 miles fron Yokohama Station.

reinforced concrete storied structure, under the management of the Kanagawa Prefectural Government, was erected in 1928 at the cost of 100,000 yen; and contains rare books, documents and many temple treasures, including some Buddhist images and a copy of the Issaikyō Sutras (a complete collection of the Buddhist Scriptures) published in China during the Sung Dynasty. These objects which were savedfrom the remains of the old library are registered as national treasures.

Open daily, except Dec. 25 to Jan. 7. Admission: 5 Yen.

Shōmyōji Temple (Shingonritsu sect of Buddhism) was founded by Hō-Sanetojōki and his son, Akitoki. Their tombs are on the hillside behind the temple. The object of worship housed in the main hall is the 6-ft. 3-in. wooden statue of Miroku Bodhisattva or Future Buddha, made in 1276. This image and the bronze bell in the precincts, cast in 1269, and recast in 1301, are both national treasures; the latter is regarded as one of the "Hakkei" or Eight Views of Kanazawa, for which the place has been noted.

Kanazawa Hakkei ("Eight Views of Kanazawa"), selected as the most beautiful around the inlet, are best seen from the Kyūrantei Heights near Kanazawa Hakkei Station (6.5 miles from here to Kamakura via Zushi) on the Keihin Electric Line. Hiroshige, the famous ukiyoe painter, depicted these eight views in his immortal color prints and named

them as follows: Fine-day Breezes through the Pine-trees at Sunosaki; Autumn Moon at Seto; Night Rain at Koizumi; Returning Sails at Otsutomo;

Curfew at Shomyoii: Evening Glow at Nojima: Flight of Wild-geese Descending at Hirakata; Evening Snow on Uchikawa.

WHAT TO BUY

Besides its exporting and importing business, Yokohama abounds in souvenir shops. In prewar days, the souvenir shops here had a special characteristic of their own. They had on sale almost all kinds of products made for export, and these used to attract both foreign tourists and the Japanese people. Judging from the present situation, it is clear that the day will soon be here when this port-city will be an outstanding souvenir town again.

There is an excellent display of trade samples, at the Yokohama Foreign Trade Institute, Nippon Odori, Naka-ku. Yokohama, for the inspection of traders and other guests.

SOUVENIR STORES

Name	Situation	Articles
Acme Trading Co.	17, Nippon-Ōdōri	Jewels, art works, textiles
Arrow & Co.	22, 4-ch ō me, Kaigan- d ō ri	Jewels, art works, textiles
Cherry & Co.	82, 2-ch ō me, Motomachi	
Fuji & Co.	82, 2-ch ō me,	Textiles, jewels, art
Fuji Bazzar	Isezakich ō 41, 3-ch ō me,	works, gen. goods Textiles, jewels, art
Fujiya .	Sumiyoshichō 43, 4-chōme,	works, gen. goods
Fujiyama & Co.	Sumiyoshichō 48, 5-chōme, Honchō	Textiles, jewels, art works Textiles, jewels, art
Green Store	71, 5-chōme, Onoechō	works
Hakusai & Co. Hamaya Dept. Store	18, 1-chōme, Motomachi 6-chōme, Isezakichō	Textiles, jewels, art works, gen. goods Jewels, Ivory

Name	Situation	Articles
Market	194, Yamashitachō	Art works, textiles
Hamaya Market	하네요. 그리다 빨리하는 그는 사내가 되어 없다는 작가를 하는 거래 없었다.	Art works, textiles,
Hollywood Co.		jewels, gen. goods
	선생님들은 점점하는 그는 사람이 하는 것이 없는 것이 없다.	Textiles jornals
Isago Main Store	선생님들이 하는 그렇지 않는데 그리는 그를 하는데 되었다면 하는데 얼마나 없는데 없는데 없어요?	Textiles, jewels, art
그는 이번 사람들은 경기를 하는 것이 없는 것이다.	생물이 많아 나는 것이 그렇게 살려면 하는데 없었다. 이 사람들이	works, gen. goods
Kanie & Co.	17, 1 choras parallella	Textiles, jewels, art
	46, 4-chōme, Minami-	works, gen. goods
Kannai Market	Nakadōri	Jewels, art works,
	66, 5-chōme, Onoechō	textiles, gen. goods
King Store	66, 5-crome, Onoecno	Textiles, jewels, art
	44 4 d = 5 M	works, gen. goods
Kinoshita Trading Co.	44, 4-chōme, Masagochō	Textiles, jewels, art
		works, gen. goods
Market Fuji	1, 1-chōme, Isezakichō	Textiles, jewels, art
		works, gen. goods
Matsukiya Dept. Store	105, 3-chōme, Isezakichō	
Matsuya Dept. Store	143, 6-chōme, Isezakichō	
Miyazaki Honten	130, 5-chōme, Isezakichō	Art works, ivory
Nozawaya Dept. Store	18, Yoshidamachi	
Ōmori Sh ō kai	48, 4-chome, Minami	Jewels, art works
O.HOZ.	Nakadōri	
Onoyekan shops	60, 4-chōme, Onoechō	Jewels, art works,
Onoyekun prope		textiles, gen. goods
Oriental Dept. Store	61, 2-chōme, Isezakichō	
Offential Dept. Store	or, 2 onome, about the	textiles, gen. goods
domes do	46, 4-chōme, Minami-	Jewels, art works,
Sanyo Co.		textiles, gen. goods
CI . 1 35 1	Nakadōri	Textiles, art works,
Shinko Market	24, 3-chōme, Honchō	
		jewels
Shing Shing Cong	Chinatown .	
Dept. Store		
$\operatorname{Shokod} oldsymbol{ar{o}}$	63, 2-chōme,	Jewels, art works,
· 医阿克勒曼斯氏	Isezakichō	watches
Shōwad ō	80, 2-ch ō me,	Textiles, jewels, art
	Isezakichō	works, gen. goods
Stateside Shop	15, 4-chōme,	Textiles, jewels, art
brocking briop		works, gen. goods
Sup D 41	Masagochō	Textiles
Sun Brothers & Co.	68, 2-ch ō me,	Textiles
C	Isezakichō	Jewels, art works,
Suzuki Trading Co.	19, 2-chōme, Honchō	Jewels, all works
The R.C. State of the second of		textiles and works
Tamakiya	2, 1-chōme,	Textiles, art works,
	2, 1-0HOHIO,	old gen goods
Tataki ya	Isezakichō	jewels, gen. goods no Textiles, art works,

Nozaki. & Co. Ltd.

EXPORTERS & IMPORTERS

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AVE G

AVE H

AVE.I

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GUIDE MAP YOKOHAMA YAMASHITA PARK U.S.A. CONSULATE AVE. A-AVE . B 0 YAMATE - CHO YAMASHITA CHINA TOWN TO HONMONU

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CAMERA & YOUR SNAPSHOT

DEVELOPING - WO PRINTING ENLARGING

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wher Specialist Y. HARA & Co MANUFACTURER EXPORTER =

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Largest & most fashionable Shopping Place at Isejaki - cho. NO 104. 3 CHOME ISEZAKI-CHO YOKOHAMA

PHONE NO (3) 3009 3010 & 4755

How to See -Yokohama & Kamakura

Price: 7.00

On sale at the Japan Travel Bureau offices in Tokyo and Yokohama

Name	Situation	Articles
Tomiya	130, 5-ch ō me, Isezakich ō	jewels, gen. goods Textiles, gen. goods
Tommy & Co. Y. Hara	49, 4-chōme, Bentendōri 123, 4-chōme, Isezakichō	Textiles, gen. goods Art works, lacquer ware
YWCA Shop	c/o Hotel New Grand, Yamashitachō	Art works, jewels
Yokohama Souvenir	11, Nippon-Ōlōri	
Shops Association Yokohama Ship	1, 1-chōme, Kaigan-	

PRINCIPAL PUBLIC OFFICES

Kanagawa Prefectural Office (1, Nippon-Odori).

Merchants Association dori

Yokchama City Office (Oimatsuchō).

Chamber of Commerce and Industry (11, Nippon-Odori).

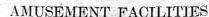
Silk Conditioning House (Kitanaka-dōri).

Yokohama Maritime Safety Headquarters (6-chome, Kitanakadōri).

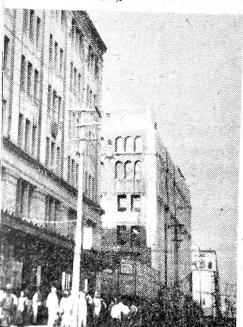
CONSULATES

American Consulate (6, Yamashita-chō).

British Consulate-General (3, Nippon-Odori).



Movie Houses: Octagon Theater, Yokohama Shōchiku, Yokohama Nikkatsu, Yokohama Grand Theater (all at Isezakichō); Odeonza, Rialto Theater (at Akebonochō); Yokohama Daiei (at Chōjamachi); Yokohama Takarazuka Theater (at Bashamichi); MacArthur Theater, Kō-onza (at Miyagawa-chō near Hinode-chō car-stop); Hamafujikan (at Fujidana); Yokohō Theater (at Takane-chō); Hodogaya-Bunka



Isezakicho-dori, the leading shopping center in Yokohama. Theater (near Hodogaya Station); Rokkakubashi Kaikan (at Rokkakubashi); Myōrenji Theater (at Myōrenji on the Tōyoko Line); Akebono Theater (at Koyasu), etc. Theaters: Kokusai Gekijo at Miyagawa-chō, etc.

Playgrounds: Lou Gehrig Stadium (beside Yokohama Park): Yokohama Baseball Ground (at Nakamura-chō, Minami-ku);

Hodogaya Prefectural Baseball Stadium (at Hanamidai, Hodogaya-ku).

Golf Links: Hodogaya (18 holes). Racecourses: The famous horse-races formerly held at Negishi are suspended at present, but races are held twice a year at Totsuka in spring and autumn. Cabarets: Olympic at Onoe-chō; Sakura Port at Momijizaka, etc.

SPECIMEN SIGHTSEEING TOURS

1. 3-hour Sightseeing Trip in the City by Automobile Foreign Trade Institute-Chinatown — Foreign Cemetery — Negishi Racecourse—Sankeien Garden — Hasseiden Hall — Isezaki Street—Noge Street— Iseyama Daijingū Shrine—Silk Conditioning House.

2. Half-day Sightseeing Trip in the City by Automobile Add the following route to No. 1: Silk Conditioning House — Hongakuji Temple — Sōjiji Temple.

3. One-day Sightseeing Trip in the City and Vicinity by Automoblie

Isezaki Street Noge Street

Isevama Daijingū Shrine -Hodogaya - British Commonwealth War Cemetery-Gumyoji Temple-Negishi Racecourse -Sankeien Garden-Hasseiden Hall - Foreign Cemetery -Chinatown - Foreign Trade Institute — Silk Conditioning House — Hongakuji Temple — Sōjiji Temple.

4. One-day Excursion to Kanazawa and Kamakura by Automobile .

Yokohama-Sugita-Kanazawa (visit Shōmyōji Temple en route) - Zushi - Kamakura -Enoshima—Fujisawa—Totsuka -Yokohama.

Total distance: about 40 miles.

ANNUAL EVENTS

The first part of April: Cherry blossoms are at their best in the following places:

(1) Sakuragaoka Hill, a 10-minute

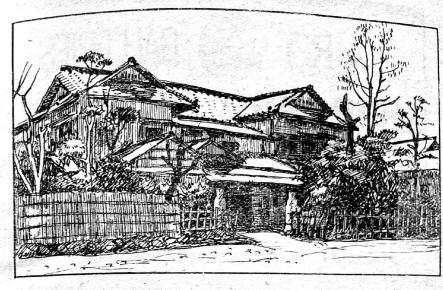
walk from Hodogaya Station on the Tōkaidō Line.

- (2) The banks of the River Ōka, a 3-minute walk from Gumyōji car-stop.
- (3) The banks of the River Kashio, a few minutes' walk from Totsuka Station on the Tōkaidō

Line

May 15: The festival of Iseyama Daijingū Shrine, not far from Sakuragichō Station.

Spring and Autumn: Horseraces at Totsuka Racecourse on the Tōkaidō Line.



TAMURA HOTEL

340, Okubomachi Mınami-ku, Yokohama Telephone: Chojamachi (3) 0228 3200

On limits to Foreign Trade Representatives

Built entirely in artistic style, called "Sukiya-zukuri."

Purely Japanese cuisine served.

Excellent services provided by pretty girls dressed in Japanese costumes.

All the timber used in the building was taken from trees more than 300 years old, which were found in the Imperial forest on Mt. Amagi.

These stone statues standing, one on each side of the gate of the inn were carved in the Shiragi period (some 1,300 years ago) in Korea,





Art and Antique Dealers

(Art Treasures for Museums and Private Collectors)



CHAPTER 3: TOKYO

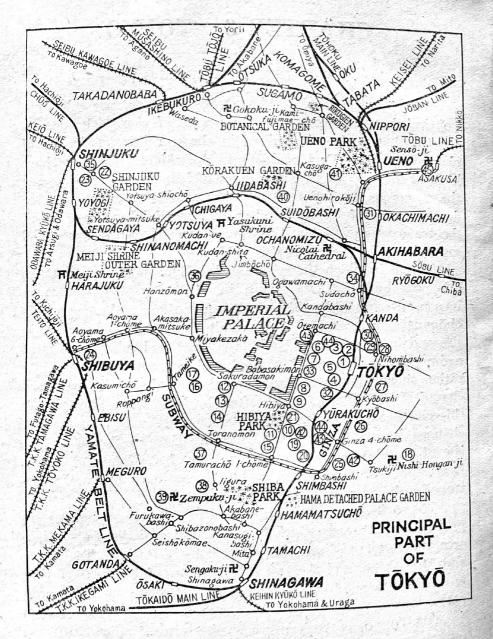
Tōkyō, Japan's Capital City

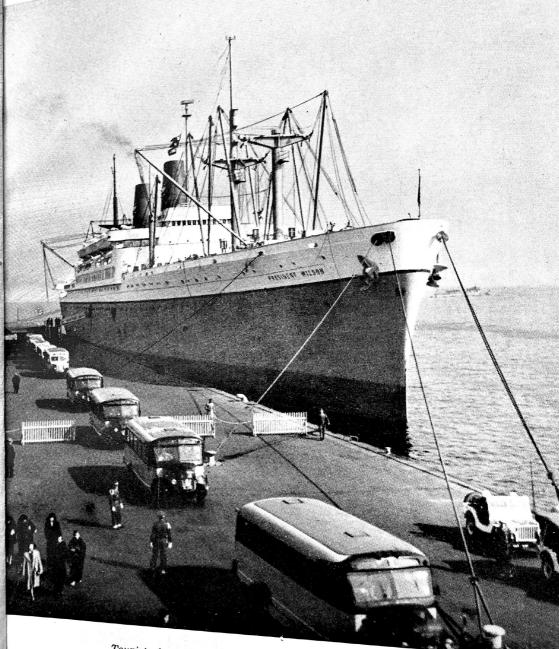
Tōkyō is the focus of the world's attention, not only from political, but also from a touristic point of view. The characteristic that makes it unique in the world is its duality of character. Here East and West, the old and the new, have blended into one in the short space of four score years. Among the numerous attractions Tōkyō has to offer to the tourist are fine examples of the arts and crafts, beautiful Japanese gardens, the tea ceremony, interesting annual events, gay festivals, and souvenirs—all peculiar to this land.

Tōkyō in olden times was called Edo. The first castle in Edo was built by Ōta-Dōkan in 1457. In 1603 Tokugawa-Ieyasu, after rebuilding the castle, made the city the seat of his Shōgunate government. As a result the city grew rapidly in size and in population. Under the strict and subtly instituted regime of the Tokugawa m narchy, there grew in Edo a civilization sharply distinguished from that of the traditional court city of Kyōtō. Immediately after the Meiji Restoration of 1868 this city became the capital of the country, and its name was changed from Edo to Tōkyō (meaning Eastern Capital). The site of the Shōgun's castle became that of the Imperial Palace. Ever since Tōkyō has been and still continues to be the metropolis of first importance in Japan.

Tōkyō Prefecture covers an area of 828.1 square miles comprising the 23 wards which form the center of the metropolitan area, three gun or counties, the three cities of Hachiōji, Tachikawa and Musashino, and the two island groups of Izu. Tōkyō City is on the River Sumida running through the extensive Kantō plain.

Old Tōkyō, as the former city of 8 wards is called, is divided into two parts, Yamate (Up Town) and Shitamachi (Down





Tourists from the MS. President Wilson stopping over in Yokohama on its transpacific tour set out to "do the sights" of Tokyo and Yokohama.

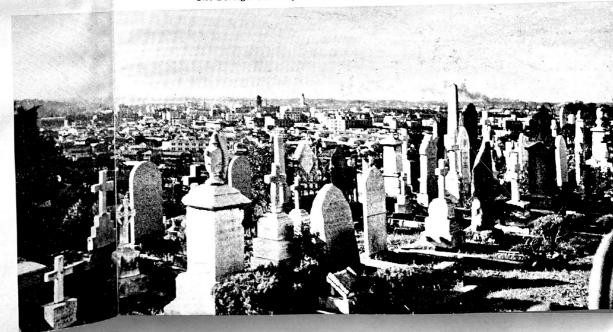


The Diet Building, symbol of modern Japan.

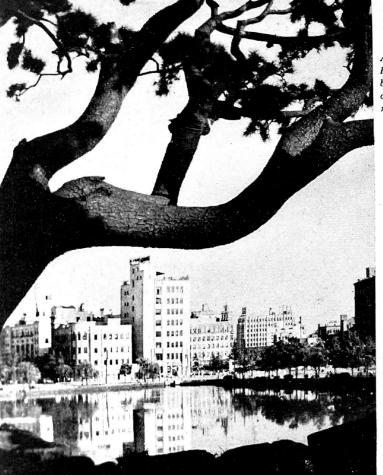
An universal view of Hibiya Crossing seen below the pine boughs on the old Imperial moat wall.



Nihombashi Bridge. formerly the central point from which distances in Japan were computed.

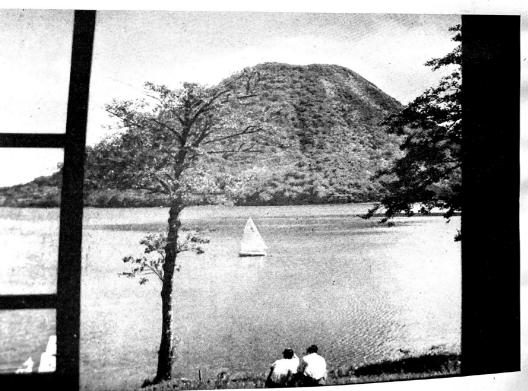








Nagatoro Gorge, noted for its scenic beauty and unusual rock formation.



Lake Haruna near Ikao Spa.

Town), the former constituting the residential section and the latter the business district.

According to the census of October, 1947, Tōkyō has a population of 4,990,904, divided as follows:—

Place	Population	Place Population
Tōkyō Metror	oolis	Tachikawa
	4,173,240	Three counties &
Hachiōji		Izu islands 706,180
		TOTAL

HOW TO REACH

	By rail from	Distance (in miles)	Time required by express (in hrs. & min.)
7	Yokohama	16.2	0:30
	Nagoya	227.4	5:38
	Kyōto .	317.2	8:18
	Ōsaka	344.0	9:00
	Nara (via kyōto)	343.3	9:48
	Sannomiya (Kōbe)	362.8	11:41
	Kōbe	364.4	11:48
	Hiroshima (via Saijō)	554.0	18:42
	Shimonoseki	697.2	23:30
	Hakata (Fukuoka)	728.8	26:56
	Nagasaki	829.0	33:40
	경기 위에 있는 사람들은 경기를 보여 다른 사람이 되었다.		55647 C. C. (1997) - 1. (1997) - 1. (1997) - 1. (1997)

Transportation

Tōkyō is served by a well-arranged transportation network of National railroads (the Belt Line, etc.), a municipal street-car system and bus lines, a private subway line and numerous bus routes. The Belt Line surrounding the city proper has many stations along it which form the starting point of National long-distance railroads and suburban electric-car lines including the following principal ones:

Stations of the Belt Line	Main Places Reached	By (*National railroads)
Tōkyō	Yokohama, Odawara (change here for Hakone), Atami, Numazu, Na-	Tōkaidō & San-yō Lines*
	goya, Kyōto, Ōsaka, Kōbe, Hiroshi-	intes.
THE REST	ma, Shimonoseki, Moji, (A through	

CHAPTER 3: TOKYO

Tōkyō –	express train to Kagoshima in Kyūshū is available from Tōkyō.). Shimbashi, Shinagawa, Yokohama,	Yokosuka Line*
Tōkyō	Kamakura, Yokosuka, Kurihama. Shinjuku, Tachikawa, Hachiōji, Asakawa.	(Electric train) Chūō Line*
Shinjuku	Otsuki, Shiojiri, Nagoya. (With a change at Shiojiri, a trip may be made to Matsumoto, Nagano, Toyama, Kanazawa.)	(Electric train) Chūō Line*
Shinjuku	Atsugi, Odawara.	Odawara Electric
Ueno	Utsunomiya (change here for Nikkō), Fukushima, Sendai, Morioka, Aomori.	Tōhoku Line*
Ueno	Mito, Sendai, Morioka, Aomori.	Jōban & Tōhoku Lines*
Ueno –	Ōmiya, Takasaki, Karuizawa, Nagano, Naoetsu, Niigata.	Takasaki, Shin- etsu Lines*
Ueno	Omiya, Takasaki, Minakami, Nagaoka, Niigata.	Takasaki, Jōetsu, & Shin-etsu Lines*
Ueno	Nippori, Matsudo, Toride	Jōban Line* (Electric train)
Stations between	Ōmiya (northeast), Yokohama, Sakuragichō (southwest).	Tōhoku & Keihin Lines* (Electric train)
Shinagawa		
Tabata incl	usive	Sōbu Line*
Akihabara (Electric	Ryōgoku, Funabashi, Chiba.	(Electric train)
train comes		
from Ochan		
on the Chuc	• T:-0	m tr tr Mawalta
Shibuya	Nakameguro, Hiyoshi, Yokohama,	T.K.K. Tōyoko
Smouya	Sal-mogicho	Line
The state of the s	Tokorozawa, Hon-Kawagoe.	Seibu Electric
Takadano-	FOROTOZA, a,	Line Seibu-Musashino
baba	Tokorozawa, Hannō.	
Ikebukuro	TOROFOZAWA, III	Line Tōbu-Tōjō Line
Ikebukuro	Kawagoe, Yorii.	Keihin Electric
Shinagawa	Volchama Kanazawa-Hakker,	Line
omnagawa	koguka Draga, Kurmama.	Keisei Electric
Nippori	Nakayama, Funapasm,	Line
Another	convenient electric railroad starting	g from Tōkyō (not

from the Belt Line but from downtown Tokyo outside the Line) is the Tōbu Nikkō Line which leads to Nikkō via Kurihashi and Tochigi, and also to Kinugawa hot springs with a change at Shimo-Imaichi.

WHERE TO STAY

In Tōkyō there are more first-class European hotels than in any other city in Japan. They are all well-equipped and supplied with all the modern comforts. Japanese-style inns, too, are again active in catering to foreign visitors, offering them new and unique experiences, and showing them life as it is lived by the Japanese.

Some of the European-style hotels and Japanese inns are listed below:

Situated at

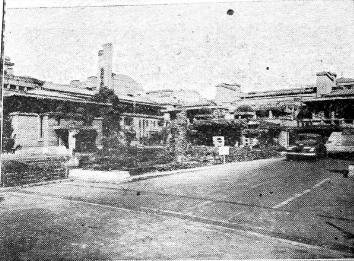
Foreign-style hotels:

Name Dai-iti Hotel* Shimbashi, Minato-ku Fujimi-chō, Chiyoda-ku Hotel Ambassador Ōtemachi, Chiyoda-ku Hotel Teito Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku Hotel Tokyo Uchisaiwai-chō, Chiyoda-ku Imperial Hotel* Mampei Hotel* Hirakawa-chō, Chiyoda-ku Marunouchi Hotel* Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku Omori-Araijuku, Ota-ku Omori Hotel* Sanno Hotel* Sannōshita, Chiyoda-ku Shiba Park Hotel Shiba Kōen, Minato-ku Yashima Hotel Nihombashi, Chiyoda-ku

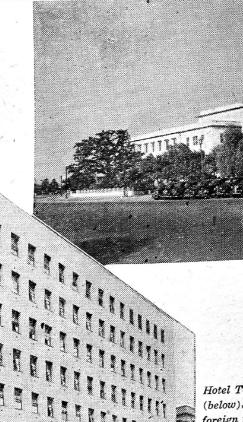
Japanese inns

Tsukiji, Chūō-ku Ariake Fukudaya Hotel Kioichō. Chivoda-ku Hatsuhana Yoyogi-Tomigaya, Shibuya-ku Hodaiso Yushima-Tenjin-chō, Bunkyō-ku Kachō Ryokan Kobiki-chō, Chūō-ku Tsukiji, Chūō·ku Kawashō Koraku Shiba-Takanawa-Minamichō, Minato-ku Havashi-chō, Bunkyō-ku Momiji Muromachi, Nihombashi, Chūō-ku Naguraya Hotel Ryūmeikan Honten Kanda-Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku Shiguretei Nozawamachi, Setagaya-ku Kakigara-chō, Nihombashi, Chūō-ku Taiseikan Hotel Sumida-chō, Sumida-ku Yaomatsu

Note: *-Hotels taken over by the Allied Forces.



Front view of the Imperial Hotel at Hibiya.



Hotel Teito (center) and Hotel Tokyo (below), catering to the needs of the foreign traders in Japan.

WHAT TO SEE

Places of Interest in the City

Central Tōkyō may be divided for convenience in sightseeing into the following nine sections:

- 1. The Marunouchi section (Chiyoda-ku),
- 2. The Hibiya section (Chiyoda-ku),
- 3. The Kasumigaseki section (Chiyoda-ku)
- 4. The Nihombashi-Ginza section (Chūō-ku),
- 5. The Shiba-Azabu section (Minato-ku),
- 6. The Shinjuku-Shibuya section (Shinjuku-ku & Shibuya-ku).
- 7. The Kanda section (Chiyoda-ku),
- 8. The section north of the Chūō Line (Bunkyō-ku & Taitō-ku).
- 9. Asakusa & the section east of the River Sumida (Taitō-ku, Sumida-ku & Kōtō-ku).

The Marunouchi section is in the middle of the metropolis and is bordered on one side by the front of the Imperial Palace. It comprises about 80 large buildings forming the business center of Tōkyō. The most important among these are Tōkyō Central Station, the Central Post Office, the Chiyoda Bank, Hotel Tōkyō and Hotel Teito, the Dai-ichi and Fuji Banks, the Transportation Ministry, the Japan Travel Bureau Head Office, Marunouchi Hotel, the National City Bank of New York, the Central Telephone Office, etc. The biggest among these is the Marunouchi Building opposite Tōkyō Central Station. It is better known as "Marubiru," and contains about 1,000 office-rooms in 8 stories.

The Hibiya section, immediately to the south of Marunouchi, consists of an amusement and refreshment district, having in it many tearooms and a number of theaters and movie houses. Here also are the Imperial Hotel and the two leading newspaper offices, the Asahi and the Mainichi.

The Kasumigaseki section west of Hibiya Park, consists of

a few streets lined with government ministry buildings and other government offices.

The Nihombashi-Ginza section occupies the area east of Marunouchi and Hibiya, along the elevated Tōkaidō Line. The main street through the section is the liveliest shopping center of the capital and is lined with many large department stores and souvenir shops. The Tōkyō Stock Exchange stands near Nihombashi Bridge. The former Hama Detached Palace Garden is in the south of this section.

The Shiba-Azabu section lies to the southwest of the above. On the west of the city proper stretches the Shinjuku-Shibuya section in which is the famous stadium of Meiji Shrine. The streets in front of Shinjuku and Shibuya Stations have recently become popular shopping and amusement districts.

Kanda, to the north of the Imperial Palace, is the educational center of Tokyo. There are numerous schools and book stores dealing in either new or second-hand books in this ward.

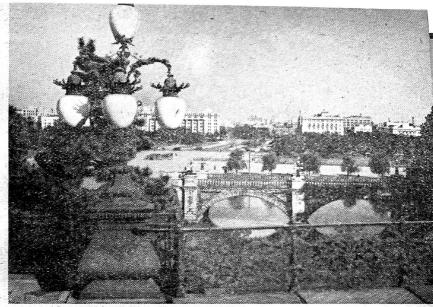
The whole of Bunkyō-ku, north of the Chūō Line, and a part of Taitō-ku west of the Tōhoku Line may be called the area of cultural facilities, as here there are several universities, academies. museums, libraries, and an art gallery as well as landscapé-gardens of nation-wide fame.

Asakusa in Taitō-ku is another amusement center of the city. Situated on the west bank of the River Sumida, the district has the same atmosphere as the Sumida and Kōtō-ku wards on the opposite bank, and so is grouped with them. The noted Kiyosumien Garden is in Kōtō-ku ward.

THE MARUNOUCHI SECTION

1869 the court moved from Kyōto to Tokyo, and the site of the Shōgun's Castle became that of the Imperial Palace. The inner enclosure has an area of 250 acres, and is surrounded by a series of willow-fringed moats. It is not

The Imperial Palace: In open to the public except on New Year's day and the Emperor's Birthday (Apr. 29). But people are allowed as far as the end of the first bridge which reaches the front gate. This bridge is called Megane-bashi or "Spectacles Bridge." The second bridge is



A distant view of the Hibiya-Marunouchi section as seen from the Double Bridge (Niju-Bashi) in the Imperial Palace.

on a higher level within the wall of granite stone over which ancient pine-trees hang. This is called Nijū-bashi or "Double Bridge."

Many of the court edifices in the inner enclosure, including the Imperial Palace, were destroyed by air-raids in May, 1945. A part of the Imperial Household Office is now used as a temporary Palace.

In front of the first bridge lies the plaza which leads northeastward through a short boulevard to Tokyo Central Station. The Sakashita Gate in the same direction is used as the entrance to the Imperial Household Office in the palace grounds. To the south a wide esplanade leads to the Sakurada Gate which was formerly the chief entrance to the Shogun's Castle.

THE HIBIYA SECTION

Hibiya Park (Doolittle Field) is laid out in part Japanese and part Western style, and covers an area of about 45 acres. It is one of the favorite parks of the people of Tokyo. In this park are the Hibiya Public Hall (now used by the Allied Forces), and the Public Outdoor Music Hall. The principal buildings on the street east of Hibiya park starting from the southeast corner, are the Hypothec Bank of Japan, the Imperial Hotel, and the Sanshin Building, and, still farther to the north facing the moat, the Dai-ichi



Dai-ichi Sogo Building, now Headquarters of the Allied Forces.

Sōgo Building, Headquarters of General Douglas MacArthur.

Radio Tokyo Bldg., which houses WVTR, the Armed Forces Radio Service, and Japan's Broadcasting Station, is noted for its studio. This, although considerably smaller than those in Radio

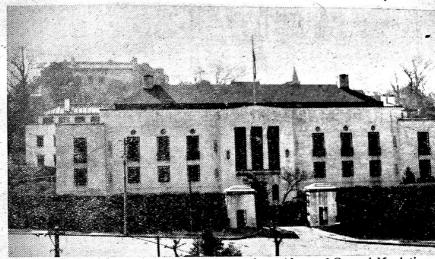
City, New York, is regarded as one of the best studios in the Orient. The six-story building, completed in 1939, is air-conditioned throughout. A section of the building is reserved for the use of the Allied Forces.

THE KASUMIGASEKI SECTION

The Metropolitan Police Department stands at the north end of the street just in front of the Imperial Palace. Also situated in the neighborhood are other government offices such as the Ministry of Construction, the Economic Stabilization Board, the Attorney-General's Office, the Supreme Court, the Welfare Ministry, the Finance Building (now used by GHQ as an office building and army billets), and the Education Ministry.

The Diet Building: The imposing white structure, three stories high, and dominated by a massive central tower, is constructed of reinforced concrete and granite and is decorated within with beautiful native marble. The building was completed in October, 1936. The Diet consists of the House of Councillors and the House of Representatives.

The American Embassy,



The American Embassy in Tokyo, now the residence of General MacArthur.

a fine impressive mansion, now serves as the official residence of General Douglas MacArthur.

The Okura Shūkokan (Museum of Antiques) is close to the U.S. Embassy. This was founded by the late Baron Kihachiro Okura to encourage the study of the fine and industrial arts. The exhibits consist mostly of what

the Baron collected during the last fifty years of his life. Admission free.

Open: April to September from 9.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.

October to March from 9.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m.

Closed on Mondays, national holidays, and during the year-end and New Year holidays.

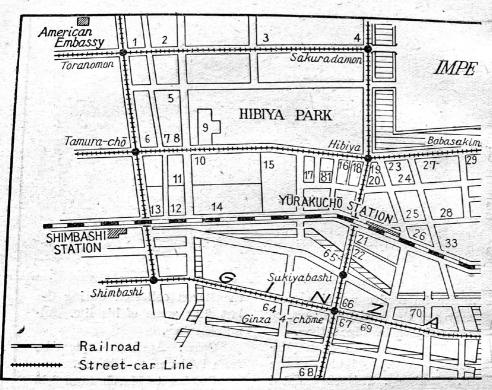
THE NIHOMBASHI-GINZA SECTION

The Japan Foreign Trade Institute, near Muromachi 3-chō-me car-stop, has been opened under the supervision of the Board of Trade (Bōeki Chō) to expedite export trade. Samples of export goods from all parts of Japan are on display, and the good offices of the body are at the service of all foreign traders. Another duty of the institute is to show

how to produce the different articles and how to improve them. Information concerning any phase of foreign trade can be obtained here on application.

Office hours: 9.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. Saturday: 9.00 to 12.00 a.m. Closed on Sundays & legal holidays.

Nihombashi is one of the leading business sections of



EXPLANATION

- 1. Ministry of Education
- 2. Finance Bldg.
- 3. Construction Ministry, Economic Stabilization Board, National Rural Police Headquarters
- 4. Metropolitan Police Department
- 5. Tōkyō Newspaper Co.
- 6. Foreign Office
- 7. Radio Tōkvō
- 8. Park Hotel
- 9. Hibiya Public Hall
- 10. Hypothec Bank of Japan
- 11. Osaka Bldg.
- Tōkyō Seimei Bldg.
- Dai-iti Hotel
- 14. "Nippon Times" and "Stars & Stripes"
- 15. Imperial Hotel*
- 16. Sanshin Bldg.
- Ernie Pyle Theater
- Teikoku Seimei Bldg.
- 19. Marunouchi Police Station

- 20. International Press Club of Japan
- 21. Nippon Theater
- Asahi Newspaper Co.
- Dai-ichi Sogo Bldg. (GHQ)*
- 24. Forestry Bldg.
- Mainichi Newspaper Co.
- Yomiuri Newspaper Bldg.
- 27. Imperial Theater
- Yūraku Bldg. 28.
- Tōkyō Kaikan
- Chamber of Commerce & Industry
- Correspondents' Club
- Tokyo Metropolitan Office
- 33. Tokyo Metropolitan Information Office
- Meiji Seimei Bldg.
- 35. Mitsubishi Bldg. Naka No. 11
- 36. Union Club
- 37. Yaesu Bldg.
- 58. Chiyoda Bank
- 39. Kishimoto Bldg.
- 40. Naigai Bldg.



- 41. Army Education Center
- 42. Mitsubishi Shōji Bldg.
- 43. Mitsubishi Main Bldg.
- 44. Central Post Office
- 45. N.Y.K. Bldg.
- Marunouchi Bldg.*
- Old Kaijō Bldg.
- New Kaijō Bldg.
- Bankers' Club
- Industrial Bank of Japan
- Bank of Tokyo Marunouchi Branch
- Industrial Club
- 53. Hotel Tokyo*
- 54. Asahi Life Insurance Co.
- Dai-ichi Bank
- Marunouchi Hotel
- 5%. Ministry of Transportation
- Japan Travel Bureau Head Office*
- 59. National City Bank of New York
- 60. Tokyo Life Insurance Co.
- 61. Central Telephone Office
- 62. Fuji Bank

- 63. Central Meteorological Observatory
- 64. Matsuzakaya Department Store (Ginza)
- 65. Tokyō Electric Bldg.
- 66. P.X.
- 67. Mitsukoshi Department Store (Ginza)
- Tokyo Theater
- 69. P.X.
- 70. Yomiuri Newspaper Co.
- 71. Dai-ichi Life Insurance Co.
- 72. O.S.K. Bldg.
- Tōkyō Tatemono Bldg.
- Takashimaya Department Store's
- Shirokiya Department Store*
- Yashima Hotel 76.
- 77. Bank of Tokyo
- 78. Mitsukoshi Department Store* (4th floor: Tokyo Trade Museum)
- 79. Bank of Japan
- 80. Hotel Teito's
- 81. CI & E Library

CHAPTER 3: TŌKYŌ

(41)

Tōkyō, and is named after the famous Nihombashi Bridge. In the olden days it was considered the center of the city and all distances were measured from this bridge. The broad road extending over the bridge passes through a busy part of the town. The Mitsukoshi, Shirokiya, and Takashimaya Department Stores, the Bank of Japan, and the Bank of Tokyo are located in this section. A stone monument of William Adams, who was called Miura Anjin stands at 1-chome, Muromachi, near the Mitsukoshi Department Store. (See page 105)

The Ginza, famous shopping center, is the gayest and liveliest street perhaps in Japan. The street is lined with department stores, shops, restaurants, movie houses, and a great number of stalls selling all kinds of mer-

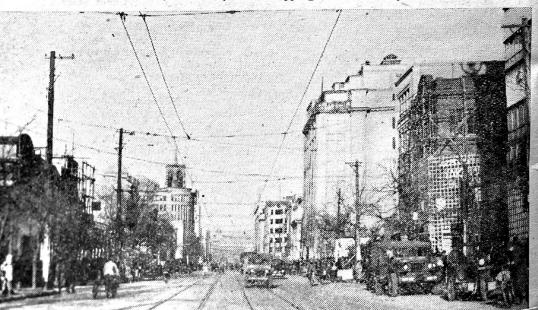
chandise. The Ginza is often said to be the heart of Tōkyō.

The Tsukiji District stands on ground reclaimed from the bay. The first foreign settlement was founded here in 1868. The only foreign institution which remains today is St. Luke's Medical Center famed for its fine equipment, and now used by the Allied Forces under the name, "49th General Hospital."

Nishi-Honganji Temple: The present temple was built in 1935, following an ancient Indian style and decorated in a harmonious blend of the old and new style of architecture. It stands a little way to the west of St. Luke's Medical Center.

The Central Wholesale
Market is another feature of
Tsukiji. It was established in
1932, covers an area of some 50

Ginza, the most famous shopping district in Tokyo.



acres. A wholesale market for fish, meat, vegetables, fruits, etc., it is the main source of supply of daily foodstuff for the whole of Tōkyō.

The Hama Detached Palace Garden, a lovely park some 61 acres in area, is a 10-minute walk from Shimbashi Station. Originally a villa of the Tokugawa Shōguns, it passed into the hands of the Imperial Household in 1871. The garden was given to the Metropolis in November, 1945, and has been open to the public since then. In the garden

lies a lovely tidal pond with an islet in it. The pond is spanned by three bridges which lead to the islet, and each is shaded by a series of wisteria trellises. From the pine-bordered beach one can see the estuary of the River Sumida, as well as Tōkyō Bay into which the river empties. The garden has a large number of cherry-trees which in spring add to the charm of the place.

Admission: five yen. Open every day from 9.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.

THE SHIBA-AZABU SECTION

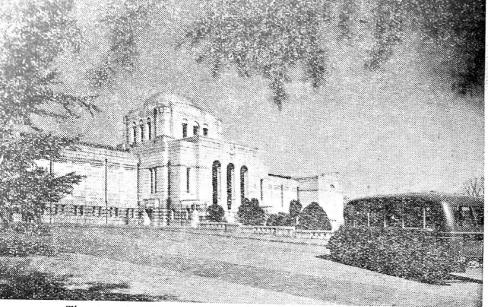
Shiba Park, laid out in 1873. covers an area of about 130 acres. Before the war this park had many fine buildings such as the Mausoleums of the Tokugawa Shōguns, the Zōjōji Temple, Tōshōgū Shrine and Maple Club (well-known Japanese restaurant), etc., but these were damaged during the war. One of the few remaining attractions is a lovely lotus pond. Though small, this is picturesque with its curved stone bridge, its maples, wistaria arbors, and a temple sacred to Benten, goddess of luck and beauty.

Zempukuji Temple (Yama-

moto-chō, Minato-ku): Although the buildings of this temple no longer exist, the grounds may be of some interest to the foreign visitor: for this is the place where the American legation was first set up in 1859 and where Townsend Harris, first American Minister to Japan, and his successors had their headquarters for more than ten years. To perpetuate the memory of this spot, a stone monument was erected in 1936 with a bronze disk bearing the image of the first American diplomatic representative in Japan.

THE SHINJUKU-SHIBUYA SECTION

Meiji Shrine is dedicated to the Emperor Meiji, grandfather of the present Emperor. The tranquil compounds cover an area



The memorial Picture Gallery in the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden.

of about 175 acres and in them stands a group of Shintō structures marked by simplicity, quietness and nobleness.

The Inner Garden of Meiji Shrine is famous for its iris blossoms. When these are in bloom (late June and early July). the garden is open to the public for a week. The irises, which range in coloring from white to deep shades of purple, are noted for their beauty. The iris beds winding through a wooded glen are in a beautiful location. In Minami-ike (south pond), near the entrance to the garden, there are clusters of water-lilies in colorful variety, usually in bloom at the same time as the iris. Emperor Meiji had this garden which was designed to reproduce the Musashino plains in miniature, built for Empress Shōken as a recreation ground.

The Outer Garden of Meiji Shrine, through which runs a fine motor road, contains a fine track and field stadium, now called Nile Kinnick Stadium, a Baseball Field, a Wrestling Ring, a Swimming Pool. The stadium is said to be the largest and finest in the Orient, having capacity of more than 55,000; the baseball field has a capacity for more than 60,000; the swimming pool is equipped with seating accommodations for 15,000; and the wrestling ring is provided with seats for about 20,000 persons. In this Outer Garden stands the Memorial Picture Gallery, where pictures showing a chain of historical events describing the life of Emperor Meiji are hung.

Among these pictures is one showing the Emperor and General U.S. Grant, former President of the United States, conversing at the Nakanoshima tea-pavilion in the Hama Datached Palace, Tökvö. August 10, 1879.

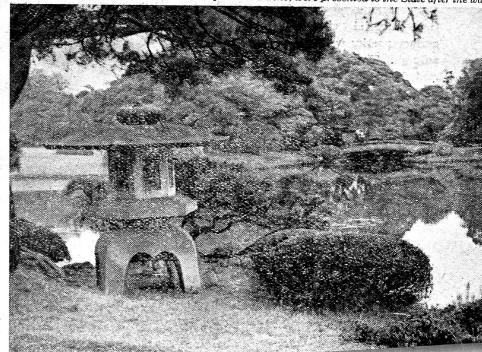
Open from 9.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. (April to October); from 9.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m. (November to March). Admission: 10 Yen.

General and Mrs. Grant with their son visited Japan on their tour around the world, and reached Tökyö on July 3, 1879. The Emperor gave the party the status of state guests, and assigned the Yenryökan as their home during their stay in Tökyö. The Emperor gave General Grant a luncheon at the Shiba Detached Palace on July 7, and at that time expressed a desire to have an opportunity of talking leisurely with the General. So on August 10 the historic meeting referred to above took place at the Nakanoshima tea-pavilion. The opening of the Imperial Diet and

the revision of unilateral treaties with foreign countries were the two great problems of the country at that moment, and the Emperor asked the counsel of General Grant on these questions. General Grant, appreciating the confidence shown him by the Emperor, offered his views in a conversation lasting for more than two hours.

The Shinjuku Gardens: The eastern part of the gardens was designed by Henri Martinet, French garden architect. This park-like garden covers an area of about 150 acres, and is laid out around four large ponds connected by streams. Entering from the main gate, one sees an extensive lawn dotted with cherry trees. Near the main entrance to the north is the original landscape garden. In the western part there is a modern Japanese garden with a large pond. Here

The Shinjuku Gardens, formery called the Imperial Gardens, were presented to the State after the wo





e KBS (International Culture Society) Library, of the outstanding sections of the Diet Library.

the Imperial chrysanthemum garden parties were held in the autumn. The gardens were presented to the State by the Imperial family after the war. The Diet Library near Yotsuya Station: Part of the Akasaka Detached Palace was converted into the Diet Library and was opened to the public on June 5, 1948. A special feature of this Library is the KBS Library belonging to the Society for International Cultural Relations which is kept in what used to be the library of this former Detached Palace.

Some distance apart from the library rooms is the Egyptian Room (formerly the Smoking Room) where everything is in the Egyptian style. This and the Hall of the Feathered Robe (Hagoromo-no-ma), the wall motif of which is said to have been inspired by the famous Noh play Hagoromo (Feathered Robe) are well worth inspecting. (A special permit is required.)

The Diet Library is open every day (except on Sundays and holidays) from 9.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. Admission free.

THE KANDA SECTION

Yasukuni Shrine on Kudan Hill is dedicated to all who have given their lives to their country since the Meiji Restoration. Its cherry trees are noted for their lovely blossoms.

Book-shop Street: Down Kudan Hill, the way leads eastward to a street lined with bookstores. This section extends from Jimbōchō to Surugadai-shita car-stop. This is a students' resort, and is worth visiting. Books, old and new, written in English, Japanese and other languages are on sale here.

The Nicolai Cathedral is a Greek Orthodox Church built in



The 114-foot dome of the Nicolai Cathedral at Kanda.

1884 and named after its founder. Its large dome is 114 ft. high and the belfry 123 ft.

The Museum of Transportation at Manseibashi: This 3-storied museum contains all sorts of exhibits connected with transportation and travel. Besides its regular exhibits, the museum puts on special Saturday after-

noon attractions from time to time, such as movies and lectures on travel. The museum is under the management of the Japan Travel Bureau.

Open every day except Mondays from 9.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. Closed from December 29 to January 3.

THE SECTION NORTH OF THE CHUO LINE

Korakuen Garden near Suidobashi Station: The garden is famous for its reproductions of several well-known scenes in China and Japan, and is an excellent example of landscape beauty. At the entrance there is a wooded slope reproducing a

lonely mountain path in Kiso. Descending the slope one overlooks a large pond. In the pond there is a beautiful islet called Hōrai Jima. After crossing the miniature Tatsuta River, the visitor passes along a grove of maples, and comes out on a broad

lawn. He must then cross the "Moon-Spanning Bridge" over the River Ōi. Here is a miniature view of Arashiyama of Kyōto and farther on a view of the famous Chinese lake "Hsihu." Various other views may be seen all through the garden.

Korakuen Stadium: Constructed in 1937, with seating accommodations for 39,000. Professional baseball games are frequently played here.

Tokyo University: This is the oldest and largest university in Japan, with a campus covering a total area of 103 acres, and buildings comprising 25 acres. A beautiful garden stands in the center of the campus surrounded by the library and the colleges of science, law, economics, literature, engineering and agriculture. The college of medicine is also in the compound, with a hospital attached. The hospital is one of the largest medical centers in this country. The Akamon (Red Gate) which stands near the main gate is a relic of the former estates of the Maeda family and is now registered as a national treasure. "Akamon" is also the name by which the university is often familiarly referred to.

The Rikugien Garden North of Tokyo University was formerly a part of the estate of Yoshiyasu Yanagisawa, a feudal lord of the Genroku period (1658–1714). It is a very picturesque landscape garden and is the best example of an early Japanese garden that Tōkyō has. Admission 5 yen. Open: from April to October, 8.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.; from November to March, 9.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.

The Theater Museum is in Waseda University. The museum was constructed in honor of Dr. Tsubouchi's meritorious services in the interests of the drama. It contains a large collection of art objects and articles connected with the theater, such as placards, color prints, puppets, wigs, costumes, models of stage decoration and many kindred objects. Admission free. Open from 9.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. Closed on Monday, the day after a national holiday and during the month of August.

Gokokuji Temple is the largest of all the temples belonging to the Shingon sect of Buddhism in Tōkyō. The group of 20 stone lanterns on the grounds of the temple, each a different variety, gives the visitor a good idea of Japanese lanterns which are indispensable as ornaments for Japanese gardens. Tea ceremonials are held in the tearoom of this temple every Sunday afternoon, and foreign visitors are welcome to attend.

The Botanical Garden in

Bunkyō-ku, covering an area of 40 acres, is under the management of Tōkyō University. The garden contains a complete collection of the plant life of Japan.

May to August: open from 6.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. March and September: from 7.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. April: 6.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. November: 7.00 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. December to February: 8.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.

Ueno Park: The park is close to Ueno Station, and covers an area of about 210 acres, including a hill on which formerly there were many estates belonging to the feudal lords. After the Restoration (1868), the whole area was converted into a public park. The park is noted above

all for its cherry-blossoms, and also for a hinoki (a type of cypress tree) planted by General Grant and a magnolia planted by Mrs. Grant. A monument erected in their honor stands here. In the park there are the National Museum, largest in Japan, containing over 88,000 exhibits; the Tōkyō Arts Academy; the Tōkyō Music Academy; the Ueno Library, largest in Japan with its collection of one million books; the Zoological Gardens; the Fine Arts Gallery and the Science Museum (founded in 1926) with its four departments of zoology, botany. physical geography, and physics and chemistry.

Open: National Museum— From March to October: open

The National Museum at Ueno Park in the spring.



CHAPTER 3: TŌKYŌ

9.00 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. From November to February: 9.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. Closed on Mondays, and from December 26 to January 2.

Ueno Library — Open 9.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. Closed on the last day of each month.

Zoological Gardens — April to October: open 9.00 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. November to March: from

 $9.00~\mathrm{a.m.}$ to $4.00~\mathrm{p.m.}$ Closed from December 29 to 31.

Fine Arts Gallery—Open in season.

Science Museum - April to October: open 9.00 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. November to March: 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. Closed on Mondays and from December 29 to January 3.

ASAKUSA & THE SECTION EAST OF THE RIVER SUMIDA

Asakusa Park was often called the Coney Island of Tokyo before the war. But in the airraids most of the big buildings were reduced to ashes. Among these was the Sensoji Temple founded in the 7th century in which the two-inch image of Kannon, Goddess of Mercy, was enshrined. After the war a temporary temple just large enough to house the object of worship was erected on the former site. It is visited daily by thousands of worshippers.

Horikiri: Near the Sumida River and not far from Mukojima, there is a place called Horikiri, famous for its attractive iris gardens. The flowers there are usually at their best about the middle of June. To get to the gardens take a streetcar as far as Asakusa Station, and change there to the Tobu Line going as far as Horikiri, from which the

gardens are a few minutes' walk. You can reach Horikiri also by electric car on the Keisei Line from Ueno Park.

The Earthquake Memorial Hall was erected in memory of the victims of the earthquake and fire in 1923. In the hall there are huge urns holding the ashes of those who perished in the disaster. On the walls of the hall hang paintings of the conflagration that followed the earthquakes.

The Doai Hospital (Fraternity Memorial Hospital) stands to the rear of the Earthquake Memorial Hall. It is a charity institution, built with funds sent from America after the Great Earthquake.

The Kiyosumien Garden in Kōtō-ku is 12 acres in area. The abundant use of fanciful rocks collected from all parts of the country, including Mt. Kiso and

the River Kamo, is a special feature of this garden. The grounds are arranged with a special plan. Beautiful slopes and shady hollows meet the eye. The spacious hilltop is covered

with green grass. The garden has many historical objects, such as stone lanterns, washing basins and arbors. It is one of the best landscape gardens in Tōkyō.

Diplomatic Delegations in Tokyo

Afghan Mission

American Embassy

Apostolic Delegation Australian Mission Belgian Diplomatic

Mission British Embassy UKLM

Burmese Mission

Canadian Liaison Mission Chinese Mission Danish Diplomatic Mission Finland Mission

French Mission Hungarian Liaison

Mission Indian Liaison Mission Italian Diplomatic Mission

Lebanon Delegation

Malay Commercial Mission Netherlands Mission

New Zealand Gov't

Trade Representative Norwegian Diplomatic Mission

c/o GHQ, SCAP

c/o GHQ, SCAP, Enoki-chō, Akasaka, Minato-

ku, Tokvo

12, Shinryūdo-chō, Azabu, Minato-ku, Tōkyō BCOF, 9, Mita-Tsunamachi, Minato-ku, Tōkyō 230, 4th Floor, Mitsui Main Bldg., Muromachi, Nihombashi, Chūō-ku, Tōkyō Ichiban-chō, Chiyoda-ku, Tōkyō

32, Kitashinagawa 3-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tōkyō

6, Omotemachi 3-chōme, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tōkvō

45, Hiro-o-chō, Azabu, Minato-ku, Tōkyō 230, 4th Floor, Mitsui Main Bldg., Muromachi, Nihombashi, Chūō-ku, Tōkyō

62, Tansumachi, Azabu, Minato-ku, Tōkyō Shimazu House, 11, Toyowake-chō. Shibuyaku, Tōkvō

47, or 391, Kamiyama, Shibuya-ku, Tōkyō

Empire House, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyodaku, Tokyo

28, Mita 1-chome, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo

7, Mitsubishi-Naka 5th Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tōkyō

1, Sakae-chō, Shiba, Minato-ku, or c/o Hattori Bldg., Ginza, Chūō-ku, Tōkyō

c/o BCOF, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tōkyō

218, Mitsui Main Bldg., Muromachi, Nihombashi, Chūō-ku, Tōkyō

CHAPTER 3: TOKYO

(51)

Portuguese Diplomatic Agency

Russian (USSR) Mission

Spanish Diplomatic Mission

Swedish Diplomatic Mission

Swiss Diplomatic Mission

Tai Mission

Philippine Delegation Hattori Bldg., or 7th Floor, Mitsukoshi Dept. Store, Ginza, Chūō-ku, Tōkyō

39, Kamiyama, Shibuya-ku, Tōkyō

Mamiana, Azabu, Minato-ku, Tōkyō

Ichibei-chō, Azabu, Minato-ku, Tōkvō

32 or 21, Nishimachi, Azabu, Minato-ku, Tōkyō

16. Akasaka 3-chōme, Minato-ku, Tōkyō

418, Nakamaru, Kamiosaki, Shinagawa-ku, Tōkyō

Theatrical Amusements

Foreign visitors can find all sorts of theatrical amusements here, both Western and Japanese—classical and modern motion pictures, dramas, dances, operas, seasonal performances, etc., as there are Western- and Japanese-style theaters in every part of Tōkyō, especially in the Yūrakuchō, Asakusa, and Shinjuku amusement districts.

Theaters: Tokyo Theater (Tsukiji), Imperial Theater(Marunouchi). Yūrakuza (Yūrakuchō), Shimbashi Embujō (Tsukiji), Kokusai Gekijō (Asakusa), etc. Although all the theaters are open to the Allied Personnel, the Ernie Pyle at Yūrakuchō and several other smaller theaters are now used by them exclusive-

Movie Houses: Nippon Gekijō, Nichigeki Underground Theater, Hibiya Eiga Gekijō, Subaruza, Orionza, Meigaza (all at Yūrakuchō); Asakusa Shōchikukan, Fujikan, Taishokan (all

at Asakusa); Ginza Shōchiku (Ginza): Tōyoko Eiga, Shibuya Shōchiku, Capitalza (all at Shibuya); Shinjuku Tōhō, Musashinokan, Teitoza, Chikyūza (all at Shinjuku); Ningyōchō Shōchiku (Ningyōchō); Kanda Nikkatsu (Kanda).

Puppet Show: The famous puppet-manipulators come up annually to Tokyo from the Kansai district to put on performances at the principal theaters of the metropolis.

Noh Play: Somei Noh Stage, 4-chōme, Komagome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo; Tamagawa Noh Stage,

in front of Tamagawa-en Station on the Tōyoko Line, Ōta-ku, Tokvo: Marunouchi Noh Stage, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyodaku, Tōkyō.

Girls' Opera Revue: The Takarazuka Girls' Opera and the Shōchiku Revue are very popular with the younger generation. These troupes perform at some of the large theaters in Tokvo.

Cherry Dances: During April when the cherry-blossoms are at their best, "Cherry Dances"

are performed at a large theater by the best of the geisha girls in Tōkyō. These dances are also known as "Azuma Odori."

Concerts: At present the Nikkyō (Nippon Orchestra Corporation) and the Shinkyo (New Orchestra Troupe) are the most outstanding orchestras and they give performances every month at various theaters. From time to time concerts are given by pianists, violinists and other musicians.

Sport Facilities

Baseball: In Tokyo the biggest sport attraction is the intercollegiate baseball series played by the leading universities in the capital during the spring and autumn. Of this semiannual league series the most popular are the Waseda-Keiō matches. each game of which is usually attended by a capacity crowd of over 60,000 at the Stateside Baseball Stadium in the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden, or at the Korakuen Stadium seating 39,000 persons near Suidobashi Station.

All the universities and colleges in Tōkyō possess fine baseball grounds of their own. Next in size to the Stateside Baseball Stadium is the Korakuen Stadium, where the Nippon Pro-Baseball games are held, too.

Tennis: The tennis courts in Tōkyō are too many to be mentioned, but those at Denenchōfu (Ōta-ku) and Azabu (Minato-ku) are the best.

Football: Most of the universities and colleges in the metropolis have their own grounds for football games, but the best one is the Meiji Shrine Football Ground (Nile Kinnick Stadium).

Track and Field Sports: Meiji Shrine Outer Garden.

Swimming Pools: There are swimming pools in the Outer Garden of the Meiji Shrine, Hibiya Park, Shiba Park, Senju Park, etc.

Horse-races: There are racecourses at Fuchū, Totsuka (Yokohama), Nakayama (Chiba Pref.), and Urawa (Saitama Pref.). Tōkyō Racecourse at Fuchū, 15



The Baseball Stadium (Stateside Baseball Ground) with seating capacity more than 60,000 and the Track and Field Stadium (Nile Kinnick Stadium) Meiji Shrine Outer Garden.





The well-filled stands at the Fuchu Race Tracks watch the finish at an exciting race.

miles west of Tökyö on the Chūō Line, boasts of a 2,100-meter track and a grandstand for some 10,000 spectators.

Winter Sports: Akakura, Shiga Heights, Yuzawa Spa, etc. are famous skiing resorts. Nikkō, Lakes Yamanaka and Suwa are excellent places for skating. All are within easy access of Tōkyō.

Sumō: The professional Sumō wrestling matches take place in January and May in the wrestling stadium in Hamachō Park, Chūō-ku.

Boating: Toda and the Arakawa River.

Golf Courses:

Kasumigaseki Country Club (Near Johnson Field) Eight holes.

Access: Route 7 to Iruma-

gawa, then follow the signs. Reservation: None required during weekdays. Required for Sundays and must be made in advance.

Tōkyō Golf Course

Operated by the 1st Cav. Div. Eighteen holes.

Access: Route 7 to Irumagawa, then follow the signs. Reservation: Required for Sundays and holidays.

Koganei Golf Club

Eighteen holes.

Access: About a twenty-five-minute walk from Musashi-Koganei Station on the Chūō Line.

THE THE

Hodogaya Country Club

Operated by the 8th Army, SSO.

Nine holes.

CHAPTER 3: TOKYO

Access: A ten-minute drive from Yokohama Station.

Abiko Golf Club

Nine holes.

Access: About a ten-minute drive from Abiko Station on the Joban Line.

Sagami Country Club Eighteen holes.

> Access: About a three-minute walk from Chūō-Rinkan on the Odawara Kyūkō Electric Line.

Sengokuhara Golf Links

Nine holes.

Access: About an hour's drive from Odawara Station.

Kawana Golf Links Operated by BCOF

Eighteen holes.

Access: About a twenty-fiveminute drive from Ito Station on the Ito Line.

Nasu Golf Club

Nine holes.

Access: About a twentyminute drive from Kuroiso Station on the Tohoku Line.

WHAT TO BUY

Although many shops and stores were reduced to ashes during the war, a great number of souvenir shops have cropped up since, and most of these are attractive and colorful in their display of various goods—cloisonné, embroidered goods, color prints, coral, ivory, tortoise-shell articles, crystals, pearls, silk goods, lacquer- and porcelain-ware, Japanese fans and kimonos. And the department stores, with their striking exhibits of goods, are always attractive to foreign tourists. There are many other stores and shops dealing in specialized goods. The Ginza. Nihombashi, Ueno and Shinjuku are the most distinctive shopping centers. The Japan Travel Bureau has recently opened four souvenir stores in Tokyo under the name of Kankosha.

SOUVENIR STORES

· Tatte with a Joseph Marunouchi Area

Name

Tōkyō Branch

Heiando

Situation Fukagawa Porcelain 1st floor, Marunouchi Bldg., Marunouchi. Chivoda-ku 2nd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., Marunouchi. Chiyoda-ku

Goods Porcelain & Chinaware

Fine art & handicraft objects

Name Kankosha (Special Service Department of the Japan Travel Bureau) Kankōsha (Special Service Department of the Japan Travel Bureau) Miyata Embroidery Co.

Mutsumiya

Tōkyō Nikke & Co.

Chiyoda-ku

2nd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku 1st floor, Marunouchi Bldg., Marunouchi.

Nihombashi Area Gōshō & Co.

Kankōsha (Special Service Department of the Japan Travel Chūō-ku Bureau) Midoriya & Co.

Mitsukoshi Dept. Store Shirokiya Dept. Store Takashimaya Dept. Store

Ginza Area Chitawa Hiruma & Co. Ginza Dept. Store Ginza Shibata

Isamiya & Co.

Situation 1st floor, Marunouchi Bldg., Marunouchi,

2-chome, Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku. Next door to the Japan Travel Bureau office 1st floor. Marunouchi Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku Chiyoda-ku

1, 3-chōme, Ōdemma-chō, Fabrics, metal ware,

Nihombashi, Chūō-ku c/o Japan Travel Bureau office, 1-chome, Kyobashi, handicraft objects, 2, Tōri 2-chōme,

Nihombashi, Chūō-ku 7. 1-chōme, Muromachi, Nihombashi, Chūō-ku 9, Tori 1-chome. Nihombashi, Chūō-ku 5, Tōri 2-chōme. Nihombashi, Chūō-ku

2, 8-chome, Ginza, Chūō- Fabrics, fine art & 2, 2-chōme, Ginza, Chūō-ku 2, 2-chōme, Ginza, Chūōku

1, 4-chōme, Ginza, Chūō-

Goods Fabrics, fine art & handicraft objects. miscellaneous goods

Fabrics, fine art & handicraft objects. miscellaneous goods

Fabrics, fine art & handicraft objects

Fabrics. Miscellaneous goods

Fabrics, precious metal articles, fancy goods, miscellaneous goods

miscellaneous goods Fabrics, fine art & miscellaneous goods

Fabrics, fancy goods, miscellaneous goods

handicraft objects

Fabrics, precious metal articles, fancy goods, miscellaneous goods Precious metal and fancy goods, miscel-

- laneous goods

CHAPTER 3:	TÖKYÖ
CHALLETT DE	TOKY

Name	Situation	Goods
J. Andō & Co.	4, 5-chōme, Ginza, Chūō- ku	Cloisonné, precious metal and fancy
Kanebō Service Station	2, 3-chōme, Ginza, Chūō- ku	goods Fabrics, miscella- neous goods
Kawase & Co.	1, 3-chōme, Ginza, Chūō- ku	Fabrics, precious metal and fancy goods, miscellaneous goods
Kawashima Jimbei Shōten, Ltd.	4, 4-chōme, Ginza, Chūō- ku	Fabrics
Matsuya Dept. Stor	e 1, 3-chōme, Ginza, Chūō- ku	
Matsuzakaya Dept. Store	트로 No. 1. (1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	
Midoriya & Co.	c/o Izumo Bldg., 2, 8-chō- me, Ginza, Chūō-ku	Fabrics, fancy goods
Minotsune & Co.	2, 5-chōme, Ginza, Chūō- ku	Fine art & handi- craft objects, miscel- laneous goods
Mitsukoshi Dept. Store	1, 4-chōme, Ginza, Chūō- ku	
Nitta & Co.	2, 8-chōme, Ginza, Chūō- ku	Cloisonné, curios, silverware, ivory ware, jewelry, fancy goods
Sakura Art Co.	1, Nishi 5-chōme, Ginza, Chūō-ku	Curios, damascene cases
Kanda Area	Frank State Company	
Fujiki & Co.	1, 1-chōme, Ogawa-machi, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku	Miscellaneous goods
Kankōsha (Special	2-chōme, Kanda-Kajichō,	Fabrics, fine art &
Service Department	Chiyoda-ku. Next door	handicraft objects,
of the Japan Travel	to the Japan Travel	miscellaneous goods
Bureau)	Bureau office	and the second s
Nippon Bijutsu	4, 3-chōme, Jimbō-chō	Fabrics, fine art and
Kōgei-kan	Kanda, Chiyoda-ku	handicraft objects
Hibiya & Shimbash	i Area	4
The Dai-Iti Hotel	c/o Dai-Iti Hotel, 1-chō-	Fabrics, fine art and
Gift Shop	me, Shimbashi, Shiba, Minato-ku	handicraft objects
Takiya Trading Co.	2-chōme, Imairi-chō, Minato-ku	Fabrics, precious metal articles
	c/o Imperial Hotel, 1-chō- me, Uchisaiwai-chō, Chivoda-ku	Fabrics, fancy goods

. Name	Situation	Goods
Ueno-Asakusa Area		
Matsuya Dept. Store	c/o Tōbu Bldg., 1, Hana- kawado, Asakusa, Taitō-ku	Salar Sa
Matsuzakaya Dept. Store	1, Ueno-Hirokōji, Taitō- ku	
Tōkyō Toy & Doll	4, 2-chōme, Asakusa- bashi, Taito-ku	Dolls, toys
Co.		tovs
Yabuta & Co.	12, Takechō, Taitō-ku	Fine art & handicraft goods (lacquer ware)
Shinjuku Area		
Isetan Dept. Store	8, Shinjuku 3-chōme, Shinjuku-ku	
Mitsukoshi Dept. Store	1, Tsunohazu 1-chōme, Shinjuku-ku	
Tōyōdō	74, Shinjuku 2-chōme, Shinjuku-ku	Fine art & handicraft objects, precious metal articles
Shibuya Area		
Tōyoko Dept. Store	Attached to Shibuya Station on the Yamate	
그 그는 것이다. 그 가게 하면 가게 되었다면 하는 그리고 하는 것이 하는 것이 되었다. 얼마 없었다.	LOON LINE	

SPECIMEN SIGHTSEEING TOURS

(All by Auto)

1. 4 Hours' Sightseeing

Imperial Palace—Shiba Park
—Headquarters of the U.S. 1st
Cavalry Division — Aoyama
Detached Palace—Meiji Shrine
—The Outer Garden of Meiji
Shrine—The Memorial Picture
Gallery—The Diet Library—
Yasukuni Shrine — Nicolai
Cathedral—Kōrakuen Stadium
and Garden—Tōkyō University
—Ueno Park — Earthquake
Memorial Hall—Nihombashi
Street—Ginza Street—Radio

Tōkyō—Hibiya Park—Marunouchi section.

2. One-Day Sightseeing

In the morning visit the Imperial Palace Grounds, Shiba Park, Meiji Shrine and its Outer Garden, the Diet Library, Yasukuni Shrine, and Kanda Book-shop Street. In the afternoon visit the Tōkyō University, Ueno Park, and Asakusa Park. Spend the rest of the day on Ginza Street. Visits to Mitsukoshi and other

department stores and shops would be interesting.

3. Two-Day Sightseeing1st day—same as in Plan No.2.

2nd day—See Okura Shūkokan, Waseda University and the Theater Museum, the Blind School, and the Botanical Garden. Take a downtown drive in the afternoon, seeing on the way, the Memorial Hall, Nishi-Honganji Temple, the Central Market, etc.

4. Three-day Sightseeing

1st day and 2nd day—Same as in Plan No. 3.

3rd day—Excursion to Mt. Takao, visiting the Tama Imperial Mausoleum en route.

Remarks: (1) For the convenience of the Allied Military Personnel, the 8th Army Educational Center (Tökyö Tour Office) arranges sightseeing tours around Tökyö by bus every day except Monday. The buses start in front of the G.H.Q. Building at 1:45 p.m. The tours take two and a half hours.

(2) For motorcar excurions, see "Suggested Motor Tours around Tokyo," another J.T.B. publication.

Places of Interest in the Suburbs of Tokyo

Along the Chūō Line from Tōkyō to Asakawa, there are a few places of interest which are recommended as recreation spots.

Note: National electric trains run between Tōkyō and Asakawa taking one and a half hours.

Inokashira Park, near Kichijōji Station, is built around a lake surrounded by densely growing cryptomerias. On a small island in the lake stands the temple of Benten; its image is said to have been carved by Dengyō Daishi, famous Buddhist. The park is a favorite rendezvous for a half-day outing.

Tōkyō Astronomical Observatory is situated 0.2 mile south of Musashi-Sakai Station and is also reached by the Keiō Electric Railway. It is under the management of Tōkyō Uni-

versity.

Koganei is famous for its avenue of cherry trees, extending for about 4 miles along an aqueduct by which the waters of the River Tama are conducted to Tōkyō. The sight of the trees in bloom from Koganei Bridge is especially delightful. Some of the trees are from a hundred to two hundred years old. The best view is obtained by getting off at Musashi-Koganei and walking along the avenue to Kokubunji or Musashi-Sakai.

Murayama Reservoir, the

In spring, along the avenue of cherry-trees at Koganei.



main source of Tōkyō's watersupply is surrounded by Sayama Park, and reached by the Tamako Electric Line from Kokubunji Station, or by the Seibu Electric Line from Takada-no-baba on the Yamate Loop Line.

Mt. Takao is 2.5 miles from Asakawa and can be reached by a motor-bus which runs to the foot of the mountain. Though the mountain is moderate in height, its summit commands a fine view of the Kantō district. It is a popular resort for Tōkyōites who do not have many highhills to climb. Motor road: 26 miles from Tōkyō to Asakawa. Follow Route 2.

Places of Interest in the Highland Districts near Tokyo

The highland districts to the northwest of Tokyo are very

popular with the people of Tōkyō for short one- or two-day hiking trips. This is because the districts abound in places of historic interest and scenic beauty, and are within easy access from Tōkyō.

Oku-Tama or "Inner Tama." famous for its scenic beauty, is the district along the upper portion of the River Tama. Besides the traditional beauty of its plum blossoms and autumnal leaves in season, there are other attractive features here, such as Mt. Mitake and the sanctuary of the same name standing at the summit, both unspoilt by the bustling outside world; Shazankei Gorge with its river-bed promenade; Ogōchi with its mineral spring; Nippara with its Stalactite Cavern; -all of unending interest to visitors.

Electric trains from Tōkyō on the Chūō Line reach Tachikawa in one hour and ten minutes. Change at this station to the Ōme Line and get off at Mitake (17 miles from Tachikawa), at the center of Okutama Gorge, or at Hikawa (6 miles from Mitake), the terminus of this line.

Oku-Musashi: While Oku-Tama on its west has its beautiful valleys, Oku-Musashi offers to the visitor a region of high sequestered mountains. The paths are all well provided with directions and guide-boards for the benefit of the public. The district, which

is a gateway to the Chichibu mountains, is traversed from south to north by a bus line which connects Agano, the terminus of the Seibu Musashino Line, with Chichibu, an old town in the Chichibu district.

Shōmaru Pass (8 miles from Agano) is famous for the view of the 10 surrounding provinces seen from its highest point. It is also a starting point for hikes to the mountains on the plateau. The neighboring slopes of the pass make ideal camping grounds in summer.

The Chichibu district: The Chichibu range rises in the western part of the Kantō plain, and includes over 30 peaks, all over 6,500 feet in height. The extensive mountain range is covered with thick green forests, and the beauty of the mountains and valleys is highly admired by visitors to this region. The highest peak is Mt. Kimbusan (8,514 ft.), while Mt. Mitsumine is the best known of the group because of the shrine of the same name on its summit.

Chichibu town, the center of this district, is also the chief station on the Chichibu Railway

The Yomeimon Gate, main entrance to the Toshogu Shrine, is celebrated for its intricate architectural decorations.



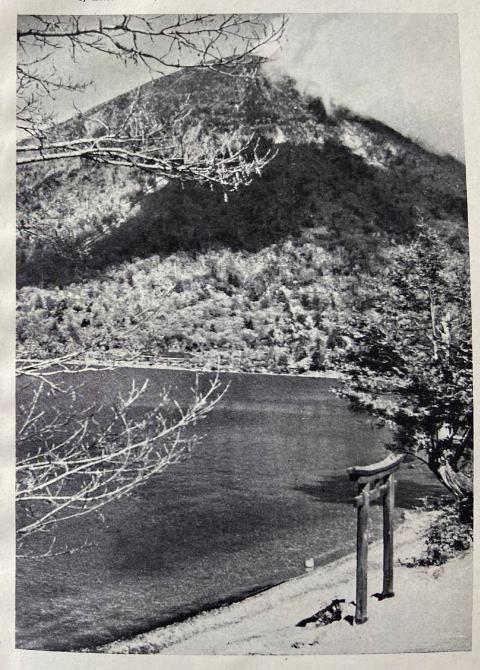


Kinugawa Spa, set in picturesque scenery on the River Kinu, is frequented by visitors to Nikko.



The waters of Kegon Fall pour in a massive column of foaming roaring force down from a height of 317 feet. (Note the pygmy size of the people in the right foreground.)

The billowing cloud over Mt. Nantai serves to intensify the calm of Lake Chuzenji below.



The pretty port town of Uraga is famous for its ship-building industry.





The Daibutsu (Great Buddha) at Kamakura attracts crowds of visitors all the year round.

One of the delights of summertime picking seashells on the shore, with Enoshima Island in the distance.



Line which runs from Kumagaya on the Takasaki Line to Mitsumine-guchi (35.3 miles). It is the site of the famous Chichibu Shrine. The annual festival held at this shrine on December 3 is one of the largest and most interesting of any in this country.

Nagatoro on the Chichibu Line is situated in the Chichibu highland on the upper reaches of the River Arakawa. The half-mile stretch of this river running through Nogami Village in Saitama Prefecture is famous for the cliffs which line its right bank. These rock formations, called Chichibu Sekiheki, are in-

some places 100 ft. high. The sight of the swift waters dashing down through the fantastic rocks in the stream bed, is one of rare scenic grandeur. The area is a popular place for picnics, especially in spring when the cherry-blossoms are out, and in autumn when the leaves turn to gorgeous hues.

A one or two-day trip from Tōkyō to these districts by the following routes can be recommended.

(Figures in brackets indicate mileage)

Ikebukuro (Tōkyō)—(27, by electric car) — Hannō — (9, by



Dreary-looking trees on the top of Mt. Kumotori of the Chichibu range.

electric car)—Agano—(7, by motorbus)—Shōmaru Pass—(9, by motorbus) — Chichibu — (8, by electric car) — Mitsumine-guchi — and return — Chichibu — (8,by electric car)—Nagatoro—(19, by electric

car)—Kumagaya—(40, by train)

Motor roads: For $T\bar{o}ky\bar{o}$ — Tachikawa, take Route 2: for Kumagaya — $T\bar{o}ky\bar{o}$, take Route 11.

Places of Interest in the Karuizawa District

The Karuizawa district has many places worth visiting, especially in the summer and autumn, because of its beautiful scenery, agreeable climate, its hot springs and various other attractive features.

A circular trip to the district can be made by the following route: Tōkyō—(88.4, by train)—Karuizawa—(34.4, by electric car)—Kusatsu—(8.6, by bus)—Naganohara—(42.4, by train)—Shibukawa—(7.5, by electric car)—Ikao, and back to Shibukawa—(13, by train)—Takasaki—(66, by train)—Tōkyō.

Note: Figures in brackets indicate mileage.

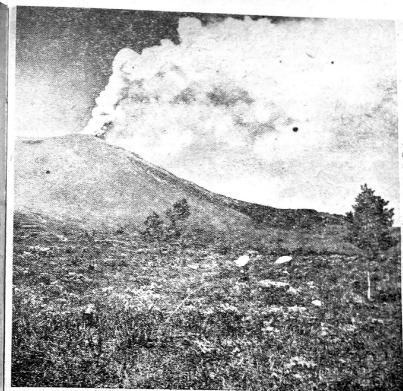
Motor roads: For Tōkyō—
Takasaki—Shibukawa, take Route
11; for Takasaki—Karuizawa—
Kutsukake, také Route 13.

Karuizawa (alt. 3,200 ft. 7 hours by train from Tōkyō) has been famous all over the world as a model summer resort because of its cool, invigorating air, its attractive scenery, good water, fine sports facilities and excellent hotel accommodations. Pleasant excursions may be made from here to the Usui Pass, Mt. Asama,

Kusatsu Spa, etc.

Usui Pass (3,155 ft. above sea level) is famous for its autumnal scenery. An elevated spot in this pass, Miharashidai by name, commands an extensive view embracing Mts. Asama, Myogi, Haruna and other mountain ranges. There are two routes from Karuizawa to enjoy the scenic beauty of Usui. The first starts from Karuizawa and leads directly to Yokogawa (7 miles); the next leads from Karuizawa to Kumanotaira or Yokogawa by way of Miharashidai and the Momiji-michi (Maple-leaf Road).

Mt. Asama (8,134 ft.), northwest of Karuizawa, is the second largest active volcano in Japan. The crater presents an awesome sight with its plume of smoke. The summit of the mountain the commands a panoramic view of commands a panoramic view of the Chichibu Range, the Nikko Mountains, Mt. Fuji and the



Mt. Asama, one of the largest active volcanos, emits volumes of heavy smoke.

extensive plain of Kanto.

Route: Karuizawa—(3 miles, by train)—Kutsukake—(8 miles, on foot)—summit, and back.

Kusatsu (34.5 miles north of Karuizawa) is a well-known hotspring resort. Its waters are noted for their curative powers. The bathers here follow a unique method in bathing, called the "Time-bath." The springs have a very high temperature, so all the bathers enter and leave the steaming hot water at the command of the bath-master, remaining in the bath for three minutes each time and shouting a set phrase loudly in unison to

help them bear the ordeal.

There are other interesting places here such as Kakomiyama, a pine-clad hill, Sai-no-kawara, a bleak spot reeking with sulphuric fumes, and Kōridani, where there is ice all the year round.

Ikao Spa (alt. 2,800 ft.), one of the most popular scenic spa in Japan, is 5 miles from Shibukawa on the Jōetsu Line. One interesting feature of the place is the fact that the town itself is built on terraces cut into the hills around Mt. Haruna. The main street, called the "Street of Stairs," has a very steep ascent, consisting of an almost

CHAPTER 3: TŌKYŌ

(69)

continuous flight of 280 stone steps. This resort has an abundance of hot springs and is an ideal spot for vacationers, with its bracing air, charming views, and pleasant walks to Lake and Mt. Haruna (4,590 ft.). This district is excellent for skating and skiing in winter and for hiking and camping in summer.

Mt. Akagi, Mt. Myogi and Mt. Haruna are the three wellknown mountains of Gumma Prefecture. Of these Mt. Akagi has the greatest altitude. Its graceful slopes which indicate its volcanic origin rise from the plain to the north of Maebashi. Near the top are two lakes, Ono and Kono, both of volcanic origin. In the neighborhood is a beautiful forest region covered with silver birches. The usual objective in climbing Mt. Akagi is the highest cone called Kurobi-dake (5,998 ft. high). Mt. Akagi is a very popular place for camping in summer and for skiing and skating in winter.

Access: Takasaki — (6.1 m., by train)—Maebashi—(11 m., by motor-bus)—Minowa—(3 m., on foot)—Lake Ono and back.

Mt. Myōgi (3,643 ft.) in the west of Gumma Prefecture includes three peaks, Hakuun, Kondō and Kinkei. Of these Hakuun (3,643 ft.) is the highest. The view from its summit over-

looks range upon range of mountains. In the northwest are Mt. Asama and Mt. Shirane, and in the northeast are Akagi and Haruna. Mt. Kondō is famous for its natural stone gates, and if only one peak is to be climbed, Kondō should be that one, as it has the most interesting ascent.

Access: Takasaki to Isobe, 11 m., by train on the Shin-etsu Line; Isobe to Myōgi-machi, 5 m., by bus; Myōgi-machi to summit of Mt. Kondō, 3 m., round trip to summit made on foot in 5 hours.

Takasaki is a junction of railway lines running in all directions. One of the main attractions of the city is a statue of Kannon (Goddess of Mercy), called Takasaki Kannon. It stands on Kannonyama Hill in the outskirts of the city of Takasaki and can be seen from the train window. The height of the figure is 130 feet, including the low pedestal. The head is 15 feet long and the girth at the breast 60 feet. The statue is made of concrete, reinforced with steel, and inside it there are spiral steps leading to the shoulder. On these at intervals 30 Buddhist. figures stand along the wall. An idea of the height of this statue can be gained when one remembers that the Great Buddha of Nara is 53 feet high and the Kamakura Buddha 37 feet. Hotels and inns in this district

Name
Situated in
Green Hotel
Karuizawa Mampei Hotel*
Karuizawa Park Hotel
Mikasa Hotel*
New Grand Lodge*
Prince Hotel

Japanese Inns:

Hotels:

Furuya Ichinoi Chigira Hashimoto Kogure Minakami, Gumma Pref. Kusatsu, Gumma Pref. Ikao, Gumma Pref.

Note: *- Hotels taken over by the Allied Forces.

ANNUAL EVENTS

January 1: Ehō-mōde, or First Pilgrimage of the year in a Lucky Direction. On New Year's Day many Japanese go to Shintō shrines located in a "lucky direction" from their homes, and pray for happiness during the year. Popular shrines in the metropolis are crowded with worshippers all during the night from New Year's Eve until the next morning.

Early in January: Shōbō Dezome-shiki (Firemen's New Year Parade) takes place on the square in front of the Imperial Palace. There gather scores of fire engines from the municipal fire-brigade stations and 48 companies of firemen bearing mator or standards on their shoulders,

each of which is inscribed with one of the hiraguna characters. These companies have demonstrated their skill and traditional customs annually since the days when Edo (Tōkyō) was the site of the Tokugawa Shogunate Government. After the marchpast and fire-extinguishing exercises, some agile firemen perform acrobatic feats at the top of bamboo ladders.

Kite-flying and Battledore and Shuttlecock are traditional sports in Japan popular from olden times especially as New Year amusements. On this day lively contests in both sports are held at Hibiya Park in Tōkyō under the auspices of the city.



A spring scene with cherry-blossoms abloom at Ueno Park.

January 10 (or thereabouts): The Spring Sumō (Japanese Wrestling) Contests (Haru Basho) commence. Scores of matches between professional sumo wrestlers are held for 15 days from early morning to evening in the Wrestling Stadium in Hamacho Park, Chūō-ku. The most popular champion wrestlers compete for supremacy in the afternoons while the bouts are reported step by step over the radio throughout the country. In May and October there are other sumo matches called Natsu Basho (Summer Matches) and Aki Basho (Autumn Matches).

February 3 or 4: Setsubun (Division of Seasons) marks the last day of winter in the lunar calendar. On the evening before

the day called "the beginning of spring" the traditional ceremony of Mamemaki or Bean Throwing is performed in many homes. Scattering parched soy beans in and around the house. the people shout loudly "Fuku wa uchi, Oni wa soto!" (Fortune in, Devils out!), to invite good fortune into their homes throughout the year and drive out any probable misfortune. This rite has recently been performed at famous temples and shrines on a more spectacular scale with sumō wrestlers, popular movie or stage actors usually acting as the bean throwers.

March: Plum-blossoms:

Shiba Park.

March 3: Hina Matsuri

or the Girls' Doll Festival. This

is a traditional event in the life of all Japanese girls. On this day in every home where there are little girls the doll shelves are taken out from the storeroom and the *Ohina Sama* (Festival Dolls), sometimes family heirlooms, are arranged on them. Stalls selling these dolls are set up in the department stores in various places about the middle of February.

April: Hana-mi (Flower-viewing). Cherry-trees begin to bloom early in April, and several parks and river banks in and around the city noted for their beautiful cherry-blossoms attract thousands of holiday-makers. The most noted of these spots are Ueno Park, Asukayama, Arakawa River, Edogawa River, Koganei, and Inada, etc.

April 8: Hana Matsuri (the Floral Festival). This festival which commemorates the anniversary of Buddha's birth is celebrated at the Hibiya Public Hall, the Shakado Temple at Ushigome Enoki-chō, Shinjukuku, and other Buddhist temples in the metropolis. Visitors are served amacha (a sweet drink prepared from the hydrangea plant) at many temples, and children in gala dress and carrying sedge-sunshades adorned with flowers make a procession in honor of Buddha.

About the middle of April. The Intercollegiate Baseball League Tournament begins. The spring matches which take a little over a month to run off are held either in Stateside or Korakuen Stadium in Tokyo and are followed with great enthusiasm by fans in the entire country. Of the games played by the six universities the ones between Waseda and Keiō Universities are the most exciting because of the usual excellent playing exhibited and the traditional rivalry between the two schools.

May: Wistaria: — Hibiya Park.

May 5: Tango-no-Sekku, or the Boys' Festival. On this day red and black earp made of cloth or paper are raised to the top of a high pole set up in front of any house where there are boys living. Dolls representing heroes famous in history and legend such as Kintaro, Shoki, etc., along with models of ancient armor, etc., are arranged around the room. The origin of this festival is traced to the prayers of devoted parents for the happiness and prosperity of their youngsters; for the carp is considered to be the bravest and most hardy of all fish since it leaps up waterfalls and so symbolizes the parents' wish that their boys will

rise in the world, overcoming all obstacles.

May 14-15: Festival of the Kanda Shrine. This festival, one of the most famous of the Tōkyō festivals, originated at the time of the Tokugawa Shogunate. Gay paper lanterns are hung up and sacred palanquins are carried on the shoulders of young men through the streets of the city.

June 1: The ayu (a species of trout) season opens. The banks of the Tama, Nippara, Akikawa, Sagami, Tone, and other rivers around Tōkyō are scenes of lively activity as anglers begin their beloved sport. The Nippara and Akikawa rivers are upper tributaries of the Tama.

June: lris:—Meiji Shrine and Horikiri,

In the latter part of July: The Ryogoku Kawa-biraki (Fireworks Display) takes place on the River Sumida near the Ryogoku Bridge. This annual display, originating in the Edo period, has been one of the chief events of the capital for over two hundred years. The banks of the river are crowded with thousands of spectators who come out to enjoy the cool evening breeze and the spectacular sight. The fireworks set off on this evening are estimated to cost hundreds of thousands of yen.

August: Lotus-blossoms:
—Shiba Park.

From the beginning of September to the middle of November: Japan's Representative Modern Art Exhibitions are given at the Tōkyō Metropolitan Fine Arts Gallery. The most important of these exhibitions are listed below:

The 'Inten' (Japanese painting, sculpture and examples of industrial art)

The 'Nikaten' (oil painting and sculpture)

The 'Nitten' (paintings both in the Japanese and Western style, sculpture and examples of industrial art).

The last-named exhibition is usually the largest.

October 12-13: Oeshiki (Festival of the Hommonji Temple at Ikegami). At the Hommonji Temple in the southern part of the city a spectacular festival takes place in memory of the death of St. Nichiren, founder of the Nichiren sect of Buddhism. Large crowds of pilgrims throng the temple compounds all during the night of the 12th until the next day. They march in a parade towards the temple carrying large square lanterns, called mando, decorated with sprays of paper flowers, etc. to the accompaniment of the beating of flat drums.

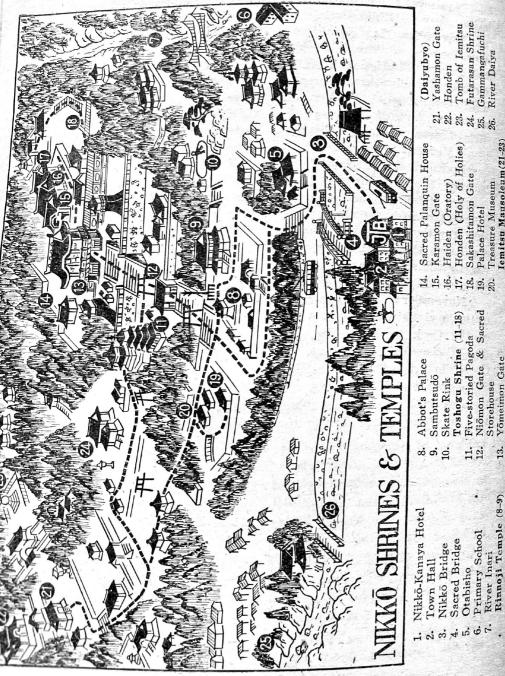
November: Chrysanthemum Show:—Hibiya Park.

November 15: Shichi-gosan, or the Children's Shrine Pilgrimage. Shichi-go-san literally means 'seven-five-three.' Parents with three-year-old children of either sex, boys of five years, or girls of seven years of age visit the local shrines to express their gratitude to the tutelary deity because their children have reached these ages, and pray for future blessings for them. On this day the little ones are bedecked in their best finery, and usually the shrines are scenes of colorful and animated gaiety.

November: Tori-no-Ichi, or the Fowl Fair. On the first day of the Cock in November, the first Tori-no-Ichi is held at the Ōtori Shrines in Taitō, Shinjuku, Shinagawa, and Kōtō wards. As the day of the Cock comes round two or three times during the

month, Tori-no-Ichi is celebrated sometimes twice and sometimes three times being popularly called the first, second and third tori. From the early morning of that day until the following morning these shrines are thronged with visitors, who buy Kumude, a kind of decorated bamboo rake, at the street-stalls lining the streets leading to the shrines. The rake symbolizes good luck, implying the raking in of an abundance of riches.

The middle of December: Toshi-no-Ichi, or the Year-end Market. The Year-end Market days begin in the middle of December at various temples and shrines, at the department stores and in other busy quarters of the city. At these fairs all the necessities for celebrating the New Year, such as utensils, china ware, decorations, battledores and shuttlecocks are sold.



CITATION OF THE	CTIT TENT	THE CHILLIAN O THE PARTY OF THE	
Nikkō-Kanaya Hotel	8. Abbot's Palace	14. Sacred Palanduin House	(Dairuhvo)
Town Hall	9. Sambutsudō		21. Yashamon Gate
Nikko Bridge	10. Skate Rink		22. Honden
Sacred Bridge	Toshogu Shrine (11-18)	olies)	23. Tomb of Iemitsu
Otabisho	11. Five-storied Pagoda	18. Sakashitamon Gate	24. Futarasan Shrine
Frimary School	12. Niomon Gate & Sacred		25. Gammangafuchi
Kiver Inari	Storehouse	20. Treasure Museum 2	6. River Daiya
rinnoji lemple (8-9)	13. Yomeimon Gate	Iemitsu Mausoleum(21-23)	
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CHAPTER: 4 NIKKO NATIONAL PARK

Nikkō, the Mecca of Tourists

"Don't say 'kekkō' (magnificent) until you have seen Nikkō." This saying, somewhat hackneyed but none the less intriguing, is highly expressive of what the Toshogū Shrine in Nikkō is like.

But Nikko's claim to fame lies in more ways than thatin its perfect harmony between nature and art, and its great variety of attractions which range from the 300-year-old Toshogū Shrine to trout-fishing in the mountain lakes and streams.

All these and many other attractions are scattered in the vast area of about 141,000 acres which is known by the name of "Nikko National Park."

In visiting these attractions, motorcars and cable-cars are available, and European- and Japanese-style hotels provide suitable accommodations along the way.

Nikkō is essentially a summer resort. Even in the height of summer when Tokyo is sweltering in scorching heat, the highlands of Nikko are as cool as in autumn. In early summer, on June 1 and 2, the Toshogū Shrine holds a time-honored festival in which the outstanding feature is a procession of hundreds of townsfolk, dressed in ancient attire.

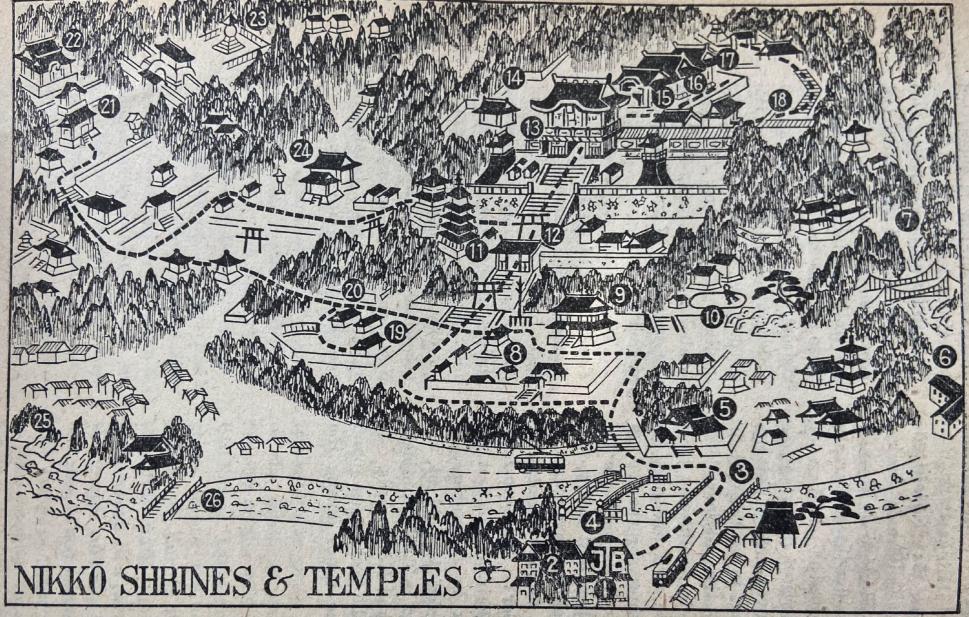
In winter, however, the Nikko mountains, covered with dry rowdery snow very suitable for skiing, become a most desirable sports paradise for the people of Tokyo and the surrounding area.

HOW TO REACH

By rail from Ueno (Tōkyō)

Distance (in miles)

Time required (in hrs. & min.)



- 1. Nikkō-Kanaya Hotel
- 2. Town Hall
- 3. Nikkō Bridge
- 4. Sacred Bridge
- 5. Otabisho
- 6. Primary School
- 7. River Inari
- Rinnoji Temple (8-9)

- 8. Abbot's Palace
- 9. Sambutsudō
- 10. Skate Rink
 Toshogu Shrine (11-18)
- 11. Five-storied Pagoda
- 12. Niōmon Gate & Sacred Storehouse
- 13. Yomeimon Gate

- 14. Sacred Palanquin House
- 15. Karamon Gate
- 16. Haiden (Oratory)
- 17. Honden (Holy of Holies)
- 18. Sakashitamon Gate
- 19. Palace Hotel
- 20. Treasure Museum Iemitsu Mausoleum (21-23)

(Daiyubyo)

- 21. Yashamon Gate
- 22. Honden
- 23. Tomb of Iemitsu
- 24. Futarasan Shrine
- 25. Gammangafuchi
- 26. River Daiya

CHAPTER 4: NIKKŌ NATIONAL PARK

WHERE TO STAY

Hotels and inns:

Name	Situated at
Konishi Bekkan	Nikkō town
Nikkō-Kanaya Hotel*	
Nikkō Palace Hotel	
Komeya	Chūzenji
Lake-Side Hotel	/ -
Nikkō-Kankō Hotel*	
Itaya	Nikkō-Yumot
Namma Hotel	
Kinugawa Bekkan	Kinugawa
Kinugawa Onsen Hotel*	
Kawaji Onsen Hotel	Kawaji
Myōgaya Hotel	Shiobara
Tamaya	
Sanraku	Nasu "
Nasu Golf Club Hotel	-1

Note: *-Hotels taken over by the Allied Forces.

WHAT TO SEE

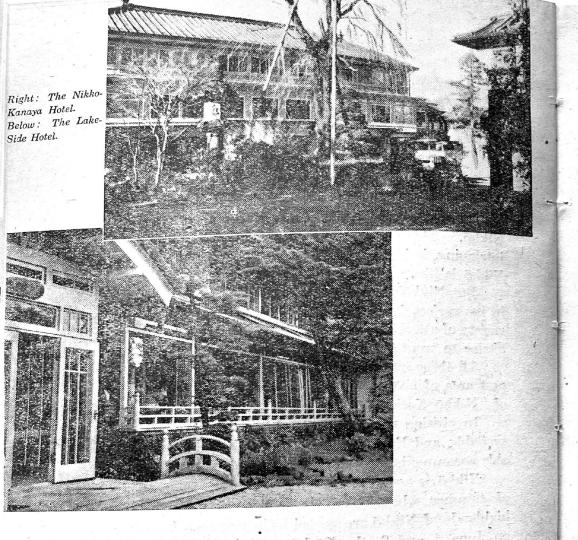
Places of Interest

In & Near Nikkō Town

Sacred Bridge: On the way to the shrines and temples the first object of interest to be seen is the red-lacquered Sacred Bridge (Mihashi, also called Shinkyō). This bridge, constructed in the shape of a crescent moon, spans the Daiya River whose clear waters dash musically down the valley.

Beyond and opposite the bridge, amid the groves of ancient cryptomerias on the hillside, stand Nikko's world-famous temples and shrines, numbering about sixty in all. A brief description of the main structures is given below:

Rinnoji Temple: The main hall of this temple is called the Sambutsudo or the "Hall of the Three Buddhas" from the three gigantic images it contains. The building, the largest wooden structure in Nikkō, over 112 ft. long and 70 ft. wide, was rebuilt in 1648. In front of the hall there is a cherry tree which, though



Yokohama	107.5	4:45
Nagoya	317.0	11:27
Kyōto	409.0	14:39
- Osaka	435.0	15:34
Sannomiya (Kōbe)	454,5	17:40
Kōbe	456.0	17:47
Shimonoseki	770.5	29:29
Hakata (Fukuoka)	820.5	32:17

There are three ways of reaching Nikkō from Tōkyō: (1) by National railroad (about 5 hrs. from Ueno Station), (2) by a private electric railroad (Tōbu Line, about 3 hrs.), and (3) by motor road (Route 1, about 4 hrs.)



The Sacred Red Lacquered Bridge in Nikko over the River Daiya.

over 300 years old, still bears blossoms of a prized yellow variety.

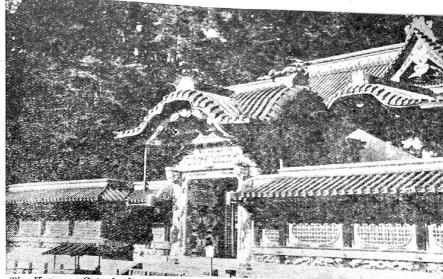
Tōshōgū Shrine, dedicated to Ieyasu, the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate (1603–1868), was built by Iemitsu, Ieyasu's grandson and the third Shōgun. The work of construction began in 1624 and was completed in 1636. During these 12 years an average of 15,000 men were engaged daily in the construction.

No limit was set on the expenditures which amounted to about ¥20,000,000.

At the entrance of the shrine stands a large stone torii, and on its left is a symmetrical five-storied pagoda, 106 ft. high. It is one of the finest pagodas

in Japan. In the paved courtyard beyond the Niōmon Gate there are three storehouses where the paraphernalia, etc. used on ceremonial occasions are kept. Near these, stands the Sacred Stable, which is famous because of the "Three Monkeys" carved on a panel on the side wall. They say to the onlookers, "Neither see, hear, nor speak any evil."

The Yomeimon Gate is the next in order. This gate is regarded as the most resplendent structure of its kind ever constructed by the Japanese craftsmen of olden days. Decorated richly with a wealth of elaborate carvings and metal fittings, it is so striking an object that it is popularly called "High-



The Karamon Gate, leading to the innermost structure of the Toshogu Shrine, is resplend with innumerable carved images of fabulous animals, plants, and Chinese fairies.

rashimon" which means "the gate where one tarries all day in admiration."

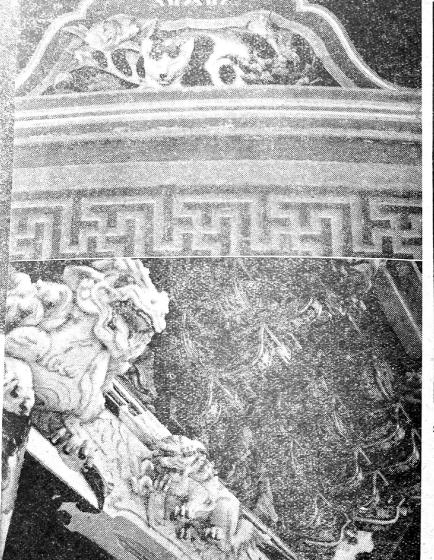
The white gate seen beyond the Yōmeimon Gate is the Karamon or "Chinese Gate" gabled on each side according to the Chinese style. It is the formal entrance to the *Haiden* (Oratory) and the *Honden* (Holy of Holies), two attached buildings whose exteriors are sumptuously and ornately adorned.

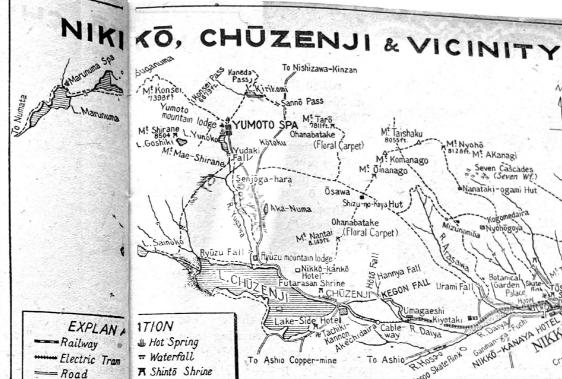
On a small gateway to the Sakashitamon is the famous "Sleeping Cat," a skilful carving attributed to the celebrated artist Hidari (Left-handed) Jingorō. Beyond this gate 200 stone steps lead to the Mortuary Chapel and the **Tomb of Ieyasu**. This is a simple but impressive bronze monument shaped like a pagoda

and is 11ft. high and 4ft. in diameter.

Futarasan Shrine, sacred to three ancient deities, is reached by either of the roads passing by the pagoda below the Yomeimon Gate. It was founded in 767 by the Buddhist priest Shodo (737 -817). The three-stemmed cryptomeria (sambon sugi) towering near the holy water basin is. like others, a natural curiosity. The Shrine consists of three smaller shrines—Okumiya (Inner Shrine) at the summit of Mt. Nantai, Chūgūshi (Middle Shrine) on the shore of Lake Chūzenji, and Honsha (Head Shrine) on the bank of the River Daiya.

Daiyūbyō, or the Iemitsu Mausoleum, is in a sequestered location beyond Futarasan Shrine. The temple is built on the same





M. Konsei

4 Hot Spring - Waterfall

A Shinto Shrine

Buddhist Temple

SOURCE: Based on the

----- Trail

I: 200,000 map "NIKKO" issued by the Japanese Geographical Survey Bureau, with the permission

Seven Cascades

Nanataki-ogami Hut

To Nishizawa-Kinzan

Ohanabatake

Futarasan Shrine PV KEGON FALL Urami Fall

YUMOTO SPA ME Taro

Lake-Side Hotel

To Ashio Copper-mine

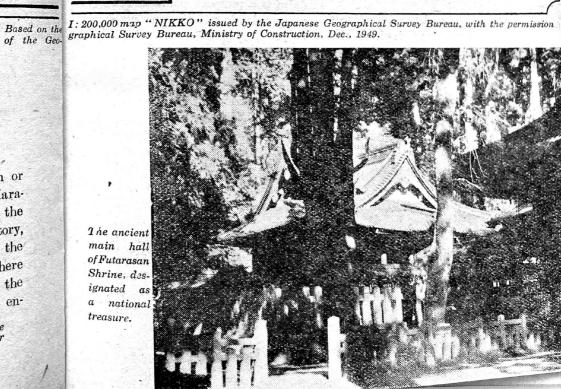
Senjoga-hara

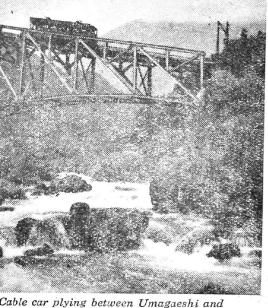
scale as the Toshogū Shrine, but its decorative features are not so lavish. The first gate leading to the Mausoleum is called "Niōmon." Beyond it there are a sacred stone-house, a cistern, etc. A flight of steps leads to the Belfry and the Drum Tower.

Just ahead is the Yashamon or "Demon Gate" and the Karamon or "Chinese Gate," the main entrance to the Oratory, which is connected with the Honden (Holy of Holies), where the spirit tablet of Iemitsu, the third Tokugawa Shogun is en-

Above: The Sleeping Cat carved over the Sakashitamon Gate in the Toshogu Shrine in Nikko is one of the over the Sakashitamon Gate in the Toshogu Shrine in Nikko is one of the masterpieces of Hidari (Left-handed) Jingoro, sculptor of the Edo period

of the Edo period. Below: A close-up of the Yomeimon Gate, showing the fine sculptured details.





Akechidaira, near Nikho.

shrined. Then beyond the Karamon, stone steps lead to the chapel and Tomb of Iemitsu.

Treasure Museum: About midway on the road leading to the Iemitsu Mausoleum is the Treasure Museum, in which are kept many of the treasures of the Tōshōgū Shrine.

Kirifuri-no-taki ("Mist-Falling Cascade"), which is 3.5 miles in the opposite direction from the Sacred Bridge, is a very picturesque fall. It is divided into two sections, the upper one being 130 ft. high and the lower one a little less. Motorcars for hire will take visitors to the spot.

Nikkō Botanical Garden is a 10-minute drive from the Nikkō-Kanaya Hotel. It belongs to Tōkyō University. The garden is more than 12 acres in area and has over 800 different kinds of alpine plants which grow in the Nikkō National Park.

Urami-no-taki ("Back-Viewing Cascade"), so called because the fall may be viewed from the back, is on the Arasawa River. It can be reached on the way to Chūzenji, by turning right at the Arasawa Bridge.

Akechidaira is the terminus of the cable car running from Umagaeshi, and from this point buses make periodic trips to Chūgūshi near the lake. Akechidaira is a prospect point and a panoramic view of the surrounding country can be seen from the spot.

Kegon Fall is the outlet of Lake Chūzenji. It falls for a distance of 330 ft., in a setting of appealing beauty and is one of the famous sights in the Nikkō mountains. To reach the bottom of the fall one can take an elevator down a shaft bored through rock and earth.

Lake Chūzenji (alt, 4,191 ft.) at the foot of Mt. Nantai is a clear fresh water lake of great depth, about 20 miles in circumference. It is one of the most charming spots of any highland

district in Japan. In summer the temperature rarely exceeds 83° F., and the lake district becomes a lively place with groups of holidaymakers who gather to enjoy the cool air, and to go boating, yachting, swimming, angling and camping.

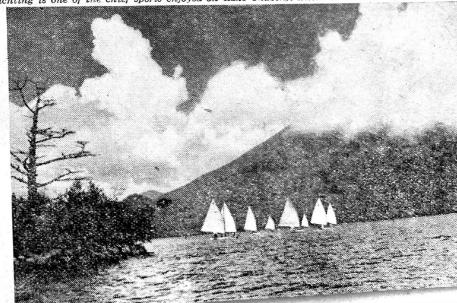
The Trout Hatchery, located at Shōbugahama Beach on Lake Chūzenji on the way to Yumoto Spa from Chūgūshi, is the best and largest trout hatchery in Japan, having numerous transparent pools, large and small, fed by the rapids of the River Yugawa. Here are raised a few excellent species of trout, including the rainbow-trout, and visitors may see the fish in all the different stages of growth, from egg to maturity. In the smallest pools the eggs are scattered around: in the large pools, there are infant fish swimming around:

and the largest pools are alive with numbers of matured trout—some moving and some resting in the thick shade. The hatchery, now more than 50 years old, is under the management of the Tochigi Prefecture.

Lake Yunoko, also called Yu-no-umi or "Lake of Hot Water," 8.5 miles from Chūzenji, is oval-shaped, 1 mile long and 0.3 mile wide, and is surrounded by forests. The lake is popular for trout fishing and it also makes a good skating-rink in winter.

Trout Angling: Angling in the Lakes of Yunoko and Chūzenji, the Yugawa and Daiya Rivers is very enjoyable. Because they are stocked with many species of trout, including the rainbow-trout and salmon varieties from the hatchery mentioned above, these waters are haunted by anglers. The fishing fee is

Yachting is one of the chief sports enjoyed on Lake Chuzenji which is bordered by Mt. Nantai.



small and arrangements for fishing trips are made by the managers of the Nikkō-Kankō Hotel, Lake-Side Hotel, and Nikkō-Kanaya Hotel.

Yumoto Spa (alt. 5,088 ft.), located on the shore of Lake Yunoko, is noted for its hydrogensulphide springs, the waters being highly beneficial for many ailments. The cool climate and sequestered location of the resort attract many visitors in summer. Motorcars and buses are available. from Chūgūshi.

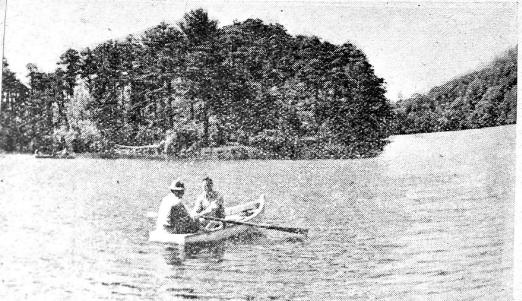
Oku-Nikkō, or Inner Nikkō:
The secluded mountain district beyond Yumoto Spa, popularly called Oku-Nikkō, is noted for its thickly-wooded ravines, its virgin forests, and its mirror-like mountain lakes, such as Marunuma, Suganuma, and Ozenuma, all pretty with evergreen trees, irises and many other flowering

plants. This district also has an abundance of alpine flowers, known as "Ohana-batake" or assets, Oku-Nikkō has the advantage of hot springs such as Shirane Spa, Nikkōzawa and Hatchō-no-yu, and an extinct volcano (Mt. Shirane 8,454 ft. high) and various heights and passes (Konsei Pass, alt. 6,640 ft., among them) which add to the panoramic landscape.

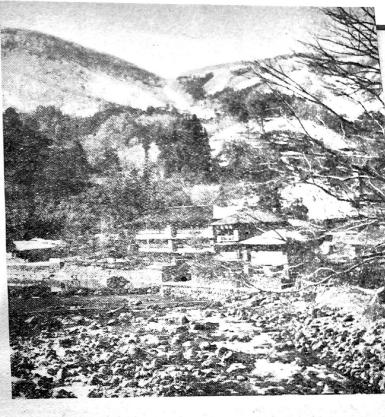
Starting from Yumoto Spa one may make a delightful oneday 45-mile trip to Numata, a town on the Joetsu Line, passing through this fairy district. Ikao Spa lies within easy access from Numata.

Cryptomeria Avenue: This wonderful avenue of evergreen cryptomerias extends over five miles between Nikkō and Imaichi Stations. These trees, together

Rowing on the pleasant waters of Lake Yunoko, near Yumoto.



Shiobara Spa is noted for its pictureque scencry, especially for its autumn foliage.



with those along the Imaichi-Utsunomiya highway, numbering some 40,000 in all, were planted in 1684 by Masatsuna Matsudaira, a feudal daimyō as his contribution to the construction of the Ieyasu Shrine. In the years that followed many of these trees were felled but fortunately those in the Nikkō-Imaichi section remain to this day a tribute to a loyal retainer who planted them.

Kinugawa Spa, which is noted for its scenic gorge and comfortable hotel accommodations, can be reached from Nikkō in a one-hour drive.

Kawaji Spa, a 20-minute drive from Kinugawa, is a quiet mountain hot-spring resort.

Shiobara, a hot-spring district noted for its scenery, and especially for its autumnal foliage, may be reached from Nikkō by motorcar. The round trip, a distance of about 90 miles can be made in a day. Foreign visitors enjoy this trip, as it affords views of a beautiful region which otherwise would never be seen.

Nasu Hot Springs (some 1½ hrs. from Utsunomiya to Kuroiso, and a 40-min. drive from there

by bus) is a fine resort lying at the southeastern foot of Mt. Nasudake where the extensive plains of Nasunogahara ends. This district includes in its area 12 spas, —Yumoto, Kita, Benten, Iimori, and others with waters of medicinal value. Among other interesting and attractive features of this area are an active volcano, Nasu-dake, the azaleas in late spring, the flaming maple leaves in autumn, and a good golf course. Moreover, as these spas were discovered and opened up more than one thousand years ago, there are many legends and historic tales which add to the interest of the neighborhood.

WHAT TO BUY

Along the main street in Nikkō there are many souvenir stores, including the following, which have on sale porcelain, lacquer ware, cloisonné, silk goods, wood-carvings, ivory figures, jewels, color prints, curios and other things.

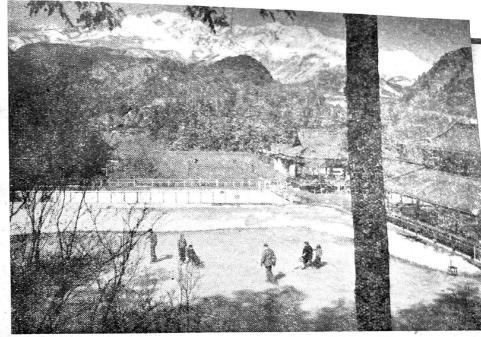
Principal Souvenir Stores

•		
Name	Situated at	Articles
Asaya	Main Street	Various kinds of goods
Bussankan	At the entrance of Kanaya Hotel	"
Koike	Main Street	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Nakamuraya 💮	,,	and grant and the second state of the second
Nakaya	Yasukawa-chō	All kinds of curios of high-quality and excel-
		lent examples of the
		fine arts
S. Kobayashi Takemoto	Main Street	"
THE CHILD TO	그 성격 전도 그 그 그래요? 그릇도 전혀 하게 걸려왔다.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

SPECIMEN SIGHTSEEING TOURS

Route (Figures in brackets indicate mileage)

- (A) Ueno (Tōkyō) (64.8, by train)—Utsunomiya—(25.1, by train via Imaichi) Nikkō, and back.
- (B) Ueno $(T\bar{o}ky\bar{o}) (64.8, by$
- train)—Utsunomiya—(25.1, by train)—Nikkō—(8, by motor-bus)—Lake Chūzenji, and back.
- (C) Ueno (Tōkyō) (64.8, by train)—Utsunomiya—(25.1



The open-door skating rink at the Kanaya Hotel in Nikko.

by train)—Nikkō—(8, by motor-bus)—Lake Chūzenji—(8, by motor-bus)—Nikkō—(4.1, by train)—Imaichi—(8.4, by electric car)—Kinugawa Spa—(8.4, by electric car)—Imaichi—(85.8, by train via Utsuno-

miya)—Ueno (Tōkyō).

Motor roads: For Tōkyō—Utsunomiya, take Route 1; for Utsunomiya — Imaichi, take Route 407; for Imaichi—Nikkō, take Route 371; for Imaichi—Kinugawa, take Route 397.

ANNUAL EVENTS

From December to late February: Skating on Lakes Chūzenji and Yunoko and also at the Nikkō-Kanaya Hotel skatingrink. Skiing on the mountains around Yumoto hot springs.

June 1 and 2: Toshogū Shrine holds its annual festival with the pomp and ceremony of ancient times. On the morning of the first day, the three sacred palanquins are carried from the Toshogū Shrine to the Futarasan Shrine, where all-night services are held. The next day, a classical procession is held, made up of the palanquins and bands of musicians and laymen, all dressed in various sorts of feudal costumes, some wearing old masks



The long procession of the Toshogu Shrine Festival consists of participants dressed in the costumes of old Japan.

and others ancient armor. When the parade reaches the *Otabisho*, or the Place of Sojourn, music and classical dances are performed.

From June 1 to October 1: The season opens for trout angling in the lakes and rivers of the district.

October 17: The Toshogū

Shrine's autumn festival is held with a program simpler than that of the June festival.

From the middle of October to the first part of November: The mountainous regions in Nikkō become aflame with the crimson-tinted foliage of the maple and other deciduous trees.

CHAPTER 5: KAMAKURA

Kamakura, Evergreen Playground

Kamakura has many varied attractions. Chief of these is the huge image of Buddha, 42 ft. 3 in. high and nearly 700 years old. Among other attractions are a number of Buddhist temples and their treasures. Kamakura is an ideal residential district for people living in Tōkyō and Yokohama. It is blessed with an exceptionally fine climate throughout the year, beautiful scenery composed of sandy pine-clad beaches and evergreen hills in the background, and a quiet, restful atmosphere.

Historically speaking, Kamakura was the seat of government for the country for about 140 years from 1192, during which period the Minamotos were at the helm of the country's administration. In those days Kamakura naturally enjoyed a high degree of prosperity and many gorgeous temples and mansions were built throughout the town. Unfortunately, many of these ancient buildings were destroyed in the civil wars in later years. However, some of them still remain in almost perfect preservation, a mute tribute to the builders of olden times.

It may be noted in passing that Kamakura suffered no damage in the Pacific War. The city's population is 54,949 (1947 census).

HOW TO REACH

By rail from	Distance	Time required
	(in miles)	(in hrs. and min.)
Tōkyō	27.0	0:58
Yokohama	13.7	0:27
Nagoya*	203.0	6:00
Kyōto*	294.5	9:12
Ōsaka*	321.0	10:07
Sannomiya (Kōbe)*	340.0	11:19
Kōbe*	341.5	11:26
Hiroshima (via Saijō)*	531.5	18:20

Shimonoseki* 656.5 23:08Hakata (Fukuoka)* 706.5 26:30 Nagasaki* 806.5 32:50

Remarks: * transfer at Ofuna

WHERE TO STAY

Hotels:

Name Kokusai Hotel Situated at

Remarks

Zushi Nagisa Hotel Zushi

Kamakura Off Limits to all Allied Personnel. Taken over by the Allied Forces.

WHAT TO SEE

Places of Interest in Kamakura

Around Kamakura Station

Daibutsu (Great Buddha), a bronze figure of Amitabha, appears in a sitting posture in the precincts of the Kotokuin Temple, 1.2 miles southwest of Kamakura Station (bus available). The image was cast in 1252 by Ono-Goroemon of Kazusa Province, one of the leading sculptors of the time, and was originally enclosed in a large This building was building. damaged by a storm in 1369, and finally carried away by a tidal wave in 1495. Since then the figure has remained in the open. Many of the foundation stones that supported the pillars of the building may yet be seen in their original positions. The image, considered a superb specimen of the art of casting, is designated as a national treasure.

The dimensions of the Dai-

butsu are:

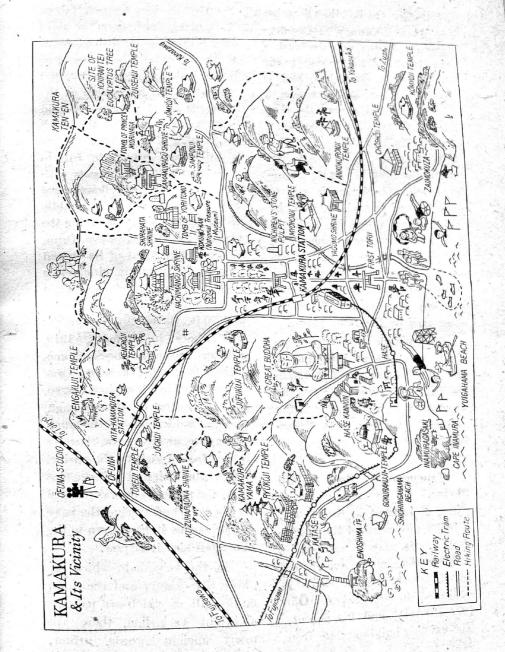
Height (including pedestal)

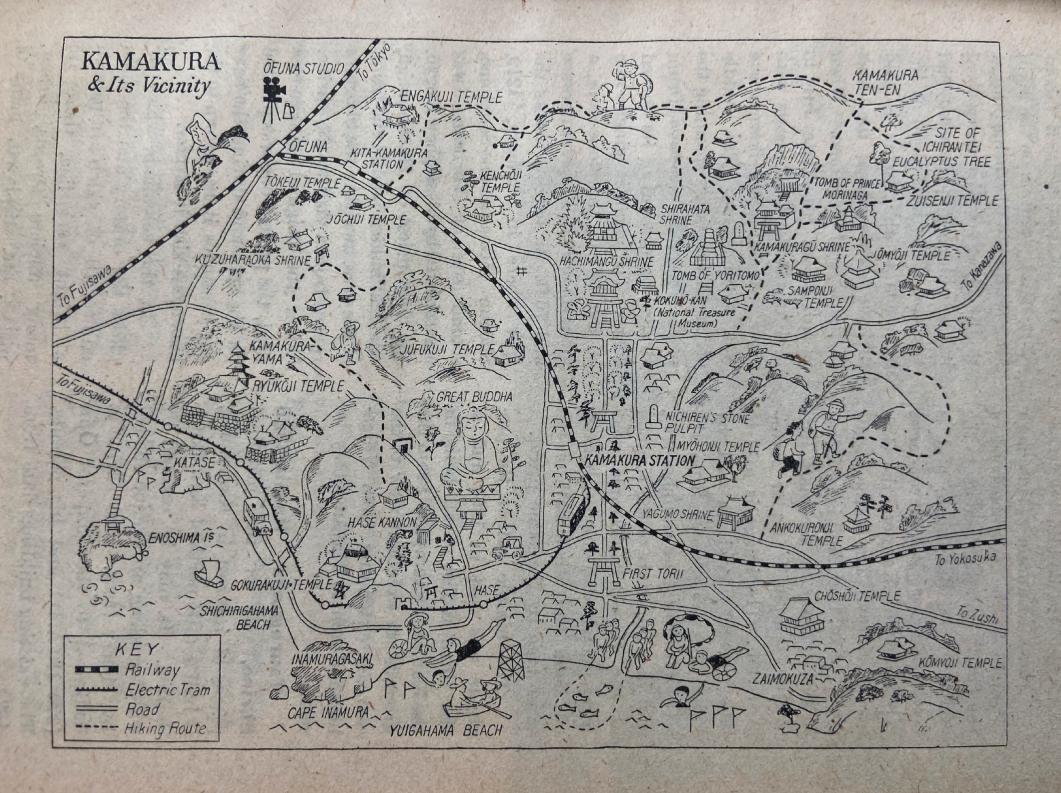
Circumference at base

Length of face7 ft. 8 in. Length of each eye ...3 ft. 3 in.

The silver boss on the forehead weighs 30 lbs., and the image itself 103 short tons. By a staircase inside the Buddha one can reach its shoulders.

Note the position of the hands, which are laid on the lap, palms upwards and thumbs touching. This is the Buddhist sign for steadfast faith, and the half closed eyes, which are gentle as those of a child, seem to watch the passerby through the eyelids. The expression on the face admirably depicts the perfect repose and passionless calm which is





the root of the Buddhist doctrine.

Hase Kannon (Hase-dera Temple), in the neighborhood of the Great Buddha, belongs to the Jodo sect of Buddhism, and is celebrated for its eleven-faced gilt image of Kannon, the Goddess of Mercy. The statue stands 30 ft. 1.5 in. high, and is installed in the treasury, as the main hall of the temple is under reconstruction. The image is said to have been carved in 721 by Priest Tokudō Shōnin from the half of an immense camphor-tree. and is a duplicate of the Kannon at the Hase-dera Temple near Nara, which was supposedly carved from the other half of the same tree by the same priest.

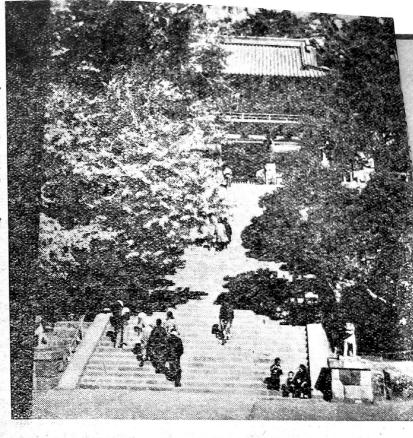
The temple bell in the precincts was cast in 1264 and is the third oldest of all bells in the Kamakura temples. From the grounds an excellent view of the seacoast extending from Yuigahama Beach to Hayama may be seen.

Tsurugaoka Hachimangū Shrine, one of the principal places of interest in Kamakura, is half a mile north of Kamakura Station. It may be reached by walking along an avenue shaded by cherry trees. The shrine is dedicated to the Emperor Ōjin (270-310 A.D.) and his parents. The existing buildings date from 1828.

The giant stone torii (about 32 ft. high), standing on the main road leading to the shrine (closest to the shore of the three torii) has been designated as a national treasure. The lotus pond at the approach to the shrine is said to have been made at the order of the wife of Yoritomo. When in full bloom from late July to mid-August the lotus plants with their red and white flowers are well worth seeing. The middle of the three bridges spanning the ponds is named Taiko-bashi (Drum Bridge) on account of its curved shape. The gigantic gingko-tree on the left of the stone-steps, a giant some 23 ft. in circumference and 70 ft. in height, marks the spot where in January, 1219, Shogun Minamoto-no-Sanetomo. second son of Yoritomo, was assassinated by his nephew Kugyō, the chief priest of Hachimangu, who had hidden behind the trunk of the tree, awaiting the Shogun's return from a visit to the shrine. When the original gingko-tree died, the present one was planted on the spot and during the passing centuries it has grown to the enormous size it is now.

In the colonnade which encloses the oratory and the main edifice, all of which are painted a bright vermilion, there are many ancient swords, armor, masks, etc. displayed, many of

Tsurugaoka
Hachimangu
Shrine is
famous for
its historical
background,
and its compound attracts
crowds of
people who
come to enjo,
its scenic
beauty.



which are listed as national treasures. The annual festival of the shrine is celebrated on September 15, when *mikoshi* or sacred palanquins are carried through the streets. A demonstration of ancient Japanese hunting called *Yabusame* is also put on in the compound at that time.

One of the minor shrines in the grounds, called Wakamiya ("Junior Shrine"), to the right of the stone-steps, is dedicated to the Emperor Nintoku, son of the Emperor Ōjin, and three other deities, the building dating back to 1624. Farther to the right is Shirahatagū ("White Flag Shrine") erected in memory of Yoritomo and Sanetomo. It is so called because the banner of the Minamoto clan was white. Festival: April 13.

Kamakura Kokuhōkan (Municipal Museum of National Treasures), between Shirahatagū and the lotus ponds, is a ferroconcrete structure built after the architectural style of Shōsō-in, the 8th-century treasure house at Nara. It houses more than 20 national treasures and many other art objects chiefly from the

Kamakura and Muromachi periods, such as sculptures, paintings, masks, examples of the industrial arts and ancient documents.

Open every day from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission: ¥5.00

A LIST OF OLD TEMPLE BELLS IN KAMAKURA

Owned by	Cast in	· Remarks
Jōrakuji Temple	1248	National treasure. Exhibited in Kokuhō-kan.
Kenchōji "	1255	National treasure.
Hase-dera "	1264	
Engakuji "	1301	National treasure.
Tōkeiji "	1350	The second secon
Hongakuji "	1410	Inscribed: "Dedicated to Kisarazu Hachiman-gū Shrine in Kazusa Province." Exhibited in Kokuhō-kan.

Jufukuji Temple of the Rinzai sect is about three-tenths of a mile north of Kamakura Station. It was founded in 1200 by Masako, wife of Minamoto-Yoritomo, and originally ranked third among the Five Great Zen Temples of Kamakura. But now the reconstructed main hall is the only existing edifice, and a wooden image of Jizō, the chief object of worship belonging to the temple and a national treasure, is exhibited in the Kamakura Kokuhō-kan. Tombs said to be those of Masako and the Shogun Sanetomo, her second son, are found in the caves of the cemetery on the hillside behind the temple.

The Tomb of Yoritomo is on a hillside beyond the Yokohama University, about 0.3 mile northeast of Hachimangū. It is marked by a small moss-covered stone pagoda, about 5 feet high, surrounded by a stone fence and embowered by trees. It overlooks the site of Yoritomo's Palace. Other tombs, found in the caves a short distance to the right, are those of Oe-Hiromoto (left), distinguished counselor of Yoritomo, and Shimazu-Tadahisa (right), Yoritomo's son and founder of the House of Shimazu which flourished in South Kyūshū.

Kamakuragū Shrine is farther along the road (a little over one mile from the railroad station). It was erected by Imperial order in 1869, and is dedicated to Prince Morinaga, the third son of the Emperor Godaigo, who was taken prisoner

by the Ashikaga forces after his unsuccessful attempt to restore power to the rightful Emperor. He was confined in a stone cave at the back of the present shrine, where in August, 1335, at the age of 28, he was assassinated by the order of Ashikaga-Tadayoshi, brother of Takauji (the first Ashikaga Shōgun), who was leaving Kamakura because of the invasion of the city by Hojo-Tokiyuki, the son of the last Hojo Regent. The Prince's tomb is in an arbor on a hill called Richikōzan, 220 yards east of the shrine, and is reached by climbing some 170 stone steps.

The annual festival of the shrine is held on August 20, the date on which the Prince was killed. Admission to the cave and the treasure house: 5 yen.

Zuisenji, a temple of the Rinzai sect of Buddhism, is about 0.6 mile east of Kamakuragū, a quiet retired spot surrounded by hills. It was founded in 1327 by the Priest Soseki or Musō-Kokushi(1275-1351), and later restored by Ashikaga-Motouji, brother of the second Ashikaga Shōgun, then governor-general of the Kantō district. In 1387 the temple was named second in importance of the ten large temples in the Kantō district by the Emperor Gokameyama. Enshrined in the founder's hall is the wooden image of this

distinguished priest now listed as a national treasure. It is 3 ft. 3.3 in. high, and shows the priest sitting in a chair. His noble mien is well reproduced, and the statue is considered an excellent example of the work of the Muromachi period (1338-1573).

· In the precincts of the temple there is a eucalyptus tree that was transplanted from Australia in 1876. It measures some 150 feet in height, and is 10 feet round at the height of 5 feet from the ground. The Henkai-Ichiran-tei arbor at the top of the hill behind the temple is surrounded with Kumazasa or dwarf striped bamboo bushes. From the spot one can enjoy a lovely view of the city. Plumblossoms in early spring and the tinted maple leaves in autumn add charm to the temple grounds.

Kamakura Ten-en ("Paradise of Kamakura") is a beautiful park which was opened to the public about 25 years ago and includes the mountain-ridges and vales of the Shōnan range, from which can be seen the vast fertile plain of Kantō, the numerous hills and dales of Miura Peninsula, the blue waters of Tōkyō and Sagami Bays, the Bōsō and Izu Peninsulas, and beautiful Mt. Fuji. In the early spring, the blossoms of hundreds of plum trees planted in one of the valleys of the park

perfume the breezes far and near, and the air is full of the sweet songs of birds.

This park is dotted with a thousand cherry-trees and there are flowers of various sorts blooming in every season. All through the park run narrow pleasant paths which lead to Kamakuragū Shrine in one hour's walk, to Gumyōji of Yokohama in 6 hours, to Kanazawa Hakkei in 3 hours, and to Kenchōji and Engakuji temples in 1.5 hrs., all good hiking courses.

Samponii or Sugimoto-dera, a Buddhist temple belonging to the Tendai sect. is about 0.6 mile east of Tsurugaoka Hachimangū. The temple is said to have been founded in the 8th century, long before the establishment of the Shogunate government here. The three wooden images of the Eleven-faced Kannon, goddess of mercy, are the chief objects of interest in the thatched main hall; and two of them are regarded by experts as works of the Fujiwara period (from the 9th to the 12th century). Naturally they have been designated as national treasures.

From olden days this temple has been the starting point for pilgrimages to the 33 Kannon temples in the Kantō district, and is popularly known by the name of Okura no Kannon (Kan-

non at Okura).

Jōmyōji Temple, a Rinzai temple affiliated with Kenchoji, is situated about 1.5 miles east of Kamakura Station (bus available), and 700 feet east of Samponji Temple. It was founded in 1188 by Ashikaga-Yoshikane; and once ranked fifth among the Five Great Zen Temples of Kamakura. But its former grandeur has disappeared. In the cemetery behind the temple are the tombs of Yoshikane and his son Yoshiuji, and also that of Sadauji, great-great-grandson of Yoshiuji and father of Takauji. the first Ashikaga Shōgun. The temple was given Sadauji's posthumous Buddhist name.

Nichiren Temples: On the roadside at Komachidori, a few minutes' walk from Kamakura Station, is a stone on which, according to tradition, the Buddhist priest Nichiren (1222-1282) sat while preaching the doctrines from the Saddharma-pundarika Sutra. Nearby is the Nichiren temple Hongakuji. Myohonji at Hikigayatsu is not far from here. This temple was founded in 1275 by Hiki-Yoshimoto, who later became priest Nichigaku, a disciple of Nichiren. The tombs of the Hiki family are in the precincts. Myohoji and Ankokuronji, other temples of the same sect, at Matsubagayatsu,

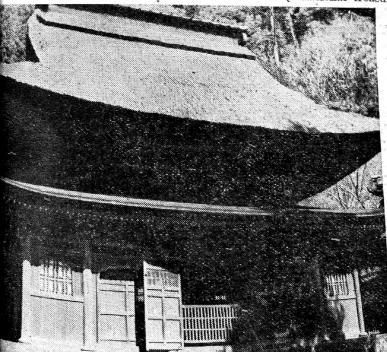
about 0.6 mile southeast of the railroad depot. Ankokuronji marks the site of Nichiren's original hermitage. Coming from his native village in Awa Province, Bōsō Peninsula, in 1253, Nichiren lived in the stone cave here from 1257 to 1260, during which period he wrote his famous dissertation entitled the Risshō Ankokuron ("On Justice and Public

Peace"). A copy of this treatise was made by Nichirō, one of his chief disciples, and is the temple's most treasured possession. Nichirō's burial place is also in the temple precincts. The temple was founded in 1274, but the present buildings were erected in the Hōreki era (1751–1763) by the Tokugawa family

——Near Kita-Kamakura Station—

Engakuji Temple (close to Kita-Kamakura Station, or 1.5 miles north of Kamakura Station), was founded in 1282 by Hōjō-Tokimune, the Regent, and had a Chinese priest named Sōgen from the Sung Dynasty as its first abbot. It once ranked second among the Five Great Zen Tem-

ples of Kamakura; but the earth-quake of 1923 destroyed a number of its buildings. The tabernacle (shariden), a national teasure, built by Hōjō-Sadatoki, Tokimune's son, contains what is said to be a tooth of Buddha brought from China. The bronze bell (a national treasure) of the



Shariden (Hall of the Holy Relics of Gautama Buddha) in the precincts of the Engakuji Temple in Kamakura. temple cast in 1301, is the largest in Kamakura, measuring 8 ft. 6 in. high, and 4 ft. 8 in. across. It is on an eminence to the right as one enters the two-storied gate. The mausoleum of Tokimune, the founder, is beyond the tabernacle at the back of the main temple.

The temple is the headquarters of the Engakuji school of the Rinzai sect ef Buddhism.

"The Caves of One-Hundred Kannon Images" lie to the left of the main entrance. These two dim caves contain one hundred lovely stone images of the Goddess of Mercy, Kannon, engraved on the walls of the caves, each being slightly different in expression and posture, but all of them breathing the spirit of Mercy.

Fine Tea-Houses: In the beautiful garden of Engakuji Temple, there are a few very fine tea-houses, where sometimes more than 50 people assemble to enjoy ceremonial tea. It is a sight worth seeing when the guests, consisting of a number of gentlemen in classical attire and beautifully-dressed ladies, walk through the pine trees and bamboo forests from tea-house to tea-house to enjoy the different methods of serving tea and to see the beautiful utensils used in the ceremonials.

"The Kamakura Animal Shelter" is located on the sunny hillslope by the side of Engakuji Temple. This was opened in 1928 by Mrs. Beatrice Suzuki, late wife of Dr. Daisetsu Suzuki, Buddhist scholar, for the purpose of protecting stray cats and dogs. In this "Shelter" care is still given to numbers of cats and dogs deserted by their masters. Over the entrance are inscribed the following memorial words:

The Francis Burnett Shelter Endowed By the Alfred Millard Memorial

"A great act does not perish with the life of him who performed it, but lives and grows up into like acts in those who survive the doer thereof and cherish his memory."

Dr. Suzuki lives in the compound of the Tōkeiji Temple near by.

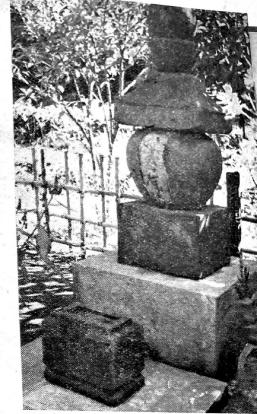
Tōkeiji Temple, south of Engakuji, is a fine temple belonging to the Rinzai sect of Buddhism. It was a nunnery up to the Meiji Restoration (1868), and was known as the "Enkiri-dera" (divorce temple), owing to the fact that it was a place of refuge, provided under the divorce law promulgated by the Regent Hōjō-Sadatoki, for wives ill-treated by their husbands or mothers-in-law. The temple was founded in 1285 by the widow of the Regent Tokimune, who became the first

prioress of the nunnery. The image of Kannon enshrined in the main hall is a national treasure.

In the cemetery behind the temple is found the tomb of the late Professor Kitarō Nishida, celebrated philosopher.

Jochiji Temple (a Rinzai temple) to the south of Tōkeiji, nestles in a tall cypress wood. It was founded in 1283 by Hōjō Morotoki, Tokimune's nephew; and ranked fourth among the Five Great Zen Temples of Kamakura. During the great earthquake in 1923, the temple collapsed, so little remains to show its former splendor. A mossy fountain beside the temple gate is numbered among the famous "Ten Clear Wells" of Kamakura.

Kenchōji Temple is the headquarters of the Kenchōii branch of the Rinzai sect of Buddhism, and the foremost of the Five Great Zen Temples of Kamakura, (the other four are Engakuji, Jufukuji, Jōchiji, and Jōmyōji). It stands a little to the south of Jochiji. and north Tsurugaoka Hachimangū Shrine. The temple was founded in the fifth year of Kencho(1253) by the Regent Hojo-Tokiyori, Tokimune's father. The first abbot, Daigaku-Zenji, was one of the many Chinese priests who



The tombstone erected in Tokeiji Temple, Kamakura in memory of Dr. Kitaro Nishida, a great philosopher

took refuge in Japan after the fall of the Sung Dynasty and found protectors and patrons in the Hōjō Regents. These they repaid by providing information as to the state of affairs in China, and also by negotiating with the members of the mission which was sent to Japan by Kublai Khan.

The original building was destroyed by fire in 1415, and the reconstructed building was rayaged during subsequent civil wars. Under the protection of



The main gate of the Kenchoji Temple in Kamakura is one of the masterpieces of the Kamakura period.

the Tokugawas, however, the famous priest Takuan did much to retrieve the temple's former fortunes.

The four big Chinese junipertrees in the grounds are said to have been brought from China by Daigaku-Zenji; the largest has a circumference of 19.5 ft. and is 40 ft. high. The temple has many national treasures, which include the main hall, a Chinese gate (both built in 1646), a bronze bell cast in 1255 (the second oldest among the Kama-kura temple bells), and also a wooden image of Hōjō-Tokiyori, a masterpiece of the Kamakura period (1180-1333) exhibited in the main hall.

On the hillside at the back of the temple there is the tomb of Kawamura-Zuiken (1618–1700), the most conspicuous figure in the field of engineering in the early Edo period. His biography is inscribed in Japanese on the stone tablet beside the tomb.

——Along the Enoshima-Kamakura Tramline—

Yuigahama Beach (15 mins.' walk from the station) is considered the finest bathing beach

in the country. It is celebrated for its sandy shore and warm waters enclosed in a crescent bay. In summer it presents a lively, gay appearance when thousands of swimmers, young and old, from Tōkyō and other places gather there. Various events are held on the beach from time to time during the summer.

Gokurakuji Temple stands in front of Gokurakuji car-stop; it is 1.5 miles in a southwest direction from Kamakura Station. The temple was founded in 1259 by Hōjō-Shigetoki, but was destroyed several times by fire and earthquake. Its original stateliness has gone, but it still possesses some national treasures, including a wooden image of Sakya (exhibited in the Kamakura Kokuhōkan). At present, the temple belongs to the Shingon-ritsu sect of Buddhism.

Shichirigahama (7-ri Beach) is a beautiful beach extending along the way from Kamakura to Enoshima Island. Along the coast a fine motor road runs parallel with the local electric railway but closer to the shore. From the car-window one can enjoy a far-distant view of Oshima Island, the Miura and Izu Peninsulas, Mt. Fuji, Enoshima, and the blue waters of Sagami Bay. This beach has been featured often in popular romances because of its scenic beauty and because of the story of a group

of brave young men who were wrecked off the shore.

Kamakurayama is a fine residential zone laid out on a pine-covered hill of moderate height, and well known for its pleasant location. It commands a panoramic view of the peninsulas of Izu and Miura, Enoshima, and Mt. Fuji. A good motor road 5 miles long runs through this place from Katase, entrance to Enoshima, to the Great Buddha.

Fujisawa (pop. 78,700 by the 1947 census), on the Tōkaidō trunk line (13.8 miles from Yokohama), is a seaside resort. It is also noted for the Shōjōkōji Temple, known more popularly as the Yugyōji or "Itinerant Preachers' Temple," situated 0.6 mile northeast of Fujisawa Station. It was founded in 1325 as the central seat of the Jishū sect of Buddhism, whose itinerant priests are expected to perform pious services throughout the land, according to the precedent set by Priest Ippen (1239-1289), the exponent of the doctrine.

Stepping into the precincts, the visitor will first notice a huge gingko tree overshadowing the spacious grounds, and the imposing main hall beyond, on the left of which is a belfry in which is hung an old temple bell cast in 1356. On the right, just inside the back gate, is an ancient

stone monument 4 ft. 11 in. high. It was erected in 1418 to commemorate the souls of the people and animals that died in the Kantō district in the civil war of 1416-17 between the Uesugi and Ashikaga families.

The bathing beach of Fujisawa, known as Kugenuma-Kaigan, and shaded by an extensive pine-forest, is a good summer rendezvous.

Katase, a little less than 2 miles south of Fujisawa (on the Tōkaidō Line), a 15-minute ride by electric car, is on the coast opposite the island of Enoshima, and can also be reached by electric car from Kamakura in 30 minutes. It is historically famous as the place where the Buddhist priest Nichiren was miraculously saved from execution by the breaking of the headsman's sword in September, 1271. In front of the Nichiren temple Ryūkoji, founded by his six disciples during the period from 1278 to 1288, to celebrate this

deliverance there is a memorial marking the spot chosen for the execution. Nichiren had presented a petition to Hōjō-Tokimune, the Regent, asking him to prohibit the preaching of the Zen, Jōdo and other older sects.

Katase is also famous as the place where in 1275 the envoys sent by Kublai Khan, with a demand for tribute, were beheaded.

Enoshima Island: After doing the sights in Kamakura. an excursion may be made to Enoshima, 'Picture Island," just . off the shore from Katase. The island is a beautiful wooded spot about 1.5 miles in circumference. with a shore line broken by many cliffs and inlets. The principal spot of interest on the island is the "Dragon Cave" which is said to have been the abode of a dragon, and in which now is enshrined an image of Benten, the Goddess of Luck. On a fine day, Mt. Fuji can be seen to the west.

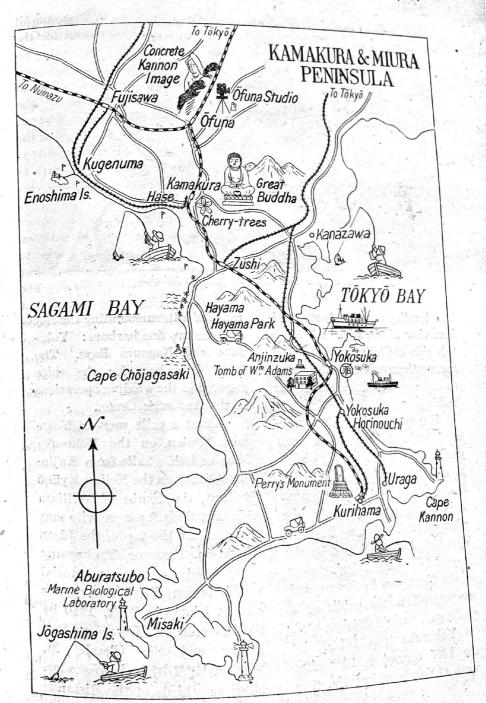
Places of Interest in the Miura Peninsula

Zushi (2.4 miles by train from Kamakura) is a popular seaside resort, now a portion of the Yokosuka municipality. Many wealthy people in Tōkyō and Yokohama have villas here. Electric-car service is available

from Zushi to Kanazawa-Hakkei (3.5 miles) on the Keihin Kyūkō Railway running between Yokohama and Yokosuka.

circle to the of the river little

Hayama is situated 3.5 miles south of Zushi Station and is reached by bus in 20 minutes.





Getting ready for the morning catch, on Hayama Beach.

The locality commands an excellent view of Mt. Fuji. All along this side of Chōjagasaki Point on the southern side of the town, there are good beaches for bathing.

Hayama Park: A few minutes' walk to the south from the bus-stop will bring the visitor to a lovely enclosure along the beach, shaded by a pine grove. This place was formerly the riding-ground of the Imperial villa here, but was leased by the Imperial Household Department to the Kanagawa Prefecture, and was opened to the public as a prefectural park in October, 1946.

Yokosuka (pop. 261,300 by the 1947 census) is 20.9 miles south of Yokohama by train. The range of hills surrounding the city encloses two fine harbors: Yokosuka and Nagaura Bays. The latter is a base for the ships engaged in the whaling operations in the Antarctic Ocean.

About a mile west of Yokosuka Station on the Yokosuka Line, or half a mile from Anjinzuka Station on the Keihin Kyūkō Railway, the tombs of William Adams and his Japanese wife may be seen. At the top of the Jūsan Mountain Pass or Tsukayama there is also a stone memorial to this famous British navigator erected jointly in May, 1910 by the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture and Sir Claude M, MacDonald, British Ambassador. About two-thirds of the distance

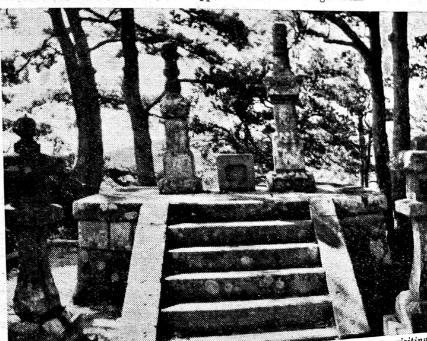
from Yokosuka Station may be covered by car, the remainder being an uphill climb.

William Adams (1564-1620) was shipwrecked off the shore of Bungo Province in Kyūshū in April, 1600. Tokugawa Ieyasu, the Shogun, recognizing his extraordinary ability, took him into his own service. Adams adopted a Japanese name and called himself Miura-Anjin (Anjin means "pilot"), after the Miura district in the Miura Peninsula where Ieyasu had given him a grant of land with 250 koku of rice (1,280 bushels). However, his chief residence was in Edo (Tōkyō) at a place called Anjin-chō, now a part of Nihombashi Muromachi in Chūō-ku. He taught Western gunnery, shipbuilding, mathematics, navigation, and other technical arts of the Western world to the Japanese, and died at the age of 56 in Hirado near Nagasaki. Later his ashes and those of his wife were, in accordance with instructions he left in his will, returned to Yokosuka and buried there in the estate given him by Ieyasu.

Yokosuka is now one of

Japan's important trade ports because of its excellent harbor facilities.

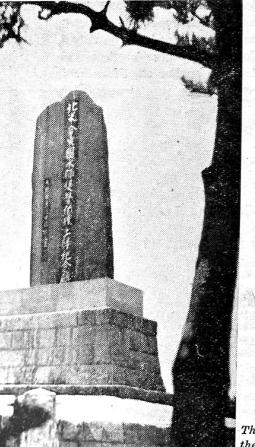
Uraga (2.7 miles from Yokosuka-chūō Station, and 20 miles from Yokohama by Keihin Kyūkō Railway) was in the days of the Tokugawa Shogunate an inspection point for barges before they were allowed to enter Tokyo Bay. It was at Uraga that in 1846 Commodore Biddle, with two sloops of war, appeared with a letter from the President of the United States to the Emperor of Japan, proposing the opening of the country to American commerce and intercourse. The proposal was rejected, but seven years later, on July 8, Commodore Perry's fleet also dropped anchor off Uraga with



Anjinzuka—The tombstone of William Adams, first British navigator visiting Japan, and his Japanese wife, is in Yokosuka.

another letter from the American President. This time the letter was formally received and acknowledged at Kurihama near by. The town is now a part of the Yokosuka municipality, and the site of the Uraga Dockyard.

Kannonzaki Cape, 40 mins.' walk from Uraga, stands facing the serrated peaks of Mt. Nokogiri in the Bōsō Peninsula, across Uraga-suidō, narrowest strait in Tōkyō Bay. The place is known for its wonderful seascape and is celebrated for its bracing air. Here stands a white lighthouse

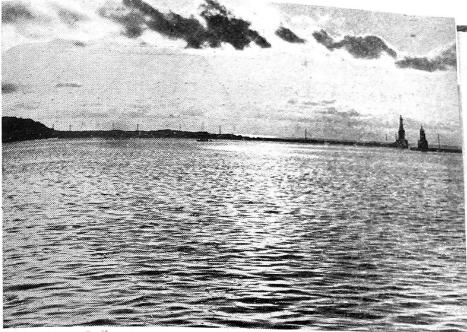


from which all the ships sailing to and from Tōkyō, Yokohama, and Yokosuka can be seen.

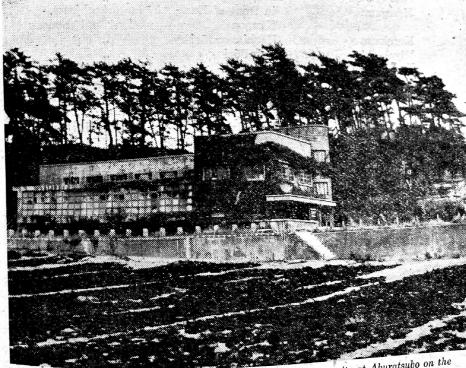
Kurihama (2.5 miles southwest of Uraga; 5 miles by electric train from Yokosuka; 2.5 miles from Yokosuka-Horinouchi by the Keihin Kyūkō Railway) is noted as the place where Commodore Perry formally handed the letter from the President of the United States to the Shogun's representa tives. A monument was erected here in 1901 to commemorate the event. The back of the monument bears this inscription: - "This monument commemorates the first arrival of Commodore Perry, Ambassador from the United States of America, who landed at this place July 14, 1853." There is another inscription in Japanese written by Hirobumi Itō, famous politician in the Meiji era. The monument stands 0.7 mile south of Kurihama station. Kurihama is now included in the Yokosuka municipality and has a promising future in central Japan as a base for the bonito and tunny fishing industry. It also has an excellent beach for bathing.

Misaki, a thriving fishing port, lies at the south end of the Miura Peninsula: 8.7 miles (45 minutes by bus) from Kurihama station on the Yokosuka Line. The picturesque lighthouse on the island of Jōgashima opposite the town is connected with the main-

The monument erected in commemoration of the landing of Commodore Perry stands on



The shore of Misaki, lit up by the splendor of the setting sun.



The Marine Biological Laboratory of Tokyo University at Aburatsubo on the Miura Peninsula.

CHAPTER 5: KAMAKURA

(109)

land by ferryboat. Northwest of Misaki, at the entrance to Aburatsubo ('Oil Pot') Bay, noted for its beautiful scenery, is the Marine Biological Laboratory of Tōkyō University, which contains a fine collection of rare and curious specimens of sea life.

WHAT TO BUY

Kamakura is famous for its production of fine carved lacquer ware, known as **Kamakura-bori**, and its shell articles which always attract the attention of visitors. Besides these, Kamakura shops have many other Japanese things for sale.

Souvenir Stores

Name	Situated at	Articles
Ichida Shōten	688, Ōmachi	Kamakura-bori
Ishida Shōten	20, Hase	
Ōishi Shōten	117, Hase	egeneral en 📆
Satō Shōten	292, Yuigahama	
Hasegawa	in front of Hase-	Fine art objects,
Kurokawa Miyakoshi	Kannon Hachiman-dōri Hase-dōri	ancient and modern
Ōmi Shōten	Hase-dōri	Fine art objects, ancient and modern
Kamakura Bijutsu-sha	Geba, Ōmachi	Kimono, lacquer ware,
Iwasa Kumegawa	Hachiman-dōri Daibutsu-dōri, Hase	etc. Shell articles
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SPECIMEN SIGHTSEEING TOURS

(Figures in brackets indicate mileage)
Route 1: Tōkyō—(30, 1 hr. by electric train)— Kamakura station—(1.2, by bus)—Daibutsu—(1.7, by bus)—Hachiman Shrine—(½, on foot)—Kamakura station—(30, 1 hr. by electric train)—Tōkyō.

Route 2: Tōkyō—(30, 1 hr. by

electric train) — Kamakura

station—(1.2, by bus)—Daibutsu—(3.5, by tram)—Enoshima Island)—(2, by tram)—Fujisawa station—(30, 1 hr. by train)—Tōkyō.

Route 3: Tōkyō—(30, 1hr. by electric train)— Kamakura station—(1.2, by bus)—Daibutsu—Kamakura station—

(7, 15 min. by train) — Yokosuka — (5, 11 min. by train) — Kurihama station—(0.7, on foot)—Perry Monument—(0.7, on foot) — Kurihama station 42, 1.5 hrs. by train)—Tōkyō. Route 4: Tōkyō—(30, 1 hr. by electric train)—Kamakura

station — (1.2, by bus) —
Daibutsu—Kurihama station
— (0.7, on foot) — Perry
Monument — (9.4, by bus) —
Misaki — (15, by motor road
along the western coast of
the peninsula)—Zushi station
— (1.1 hrs. by train)—Tōkyō.

ANNUAL EVENTS

April 3-8: Sakura Matsuri (Cherry Festival). The city of Kamakura holds this festival yearly in order to give the people a chance to enjoy the cherry flowers at their best. The program includes attractive items, such as Chigo Gyōretsu (a gala procession of children in festive dress), Sakura Ondo (a musical dance with cherry blossoms as the motif), a photo contest, an arteraft exhibition, and a Chanoyu (tea ceremony) party.

August 9: Saitosai Festival at the Hachimangū Shrine in Kamakura. In commemoration of the cultural achievements of Poet-Shōgun Minamoto-Sanetomo (1192–1219), a summer festival is held at the Hachimangū Shrine under the sponsorship of various organizations at Kamakura. The program includes court music, dancing, lectures, a poem party, a tea ceremony party and other performances. For three days from August 7, a number of paper

lanterns bearing pictures or lettering, or both,—by noted persons in Kamakura—are hung on both sides of the avenue leading to the shrine and present a charming sight when they are lighted in the evenings. The avenue is full of bustle in the evening when the people haunter along, enjoying the evening air.

In the Middle of August: Sea Carnival. This carnival is held under the auspices of the Kamakura Municipality, and attracts a large number of people from Tōkyō and other parts of the Kantō. On this occasion a Beauty Contest is staged on Yuigahama beach to select the most beautiful girl who is crowned Miss Kamakura of the year. There is also a fancy procession.

September 16: Yabusame, or the Target-shooting Ritual of the Hachimangū Shrine. This exhibition of skill in archery is held in the spacious precincts of the shrine. It is associated with

what is known as toshi-uranai, or prediction of the harvest of the year, and is one of the largest and most famous of any performance of its kind in the country.

November 3: Kamakura

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Scientific Traction of the

City Festival. Several Mikoshi or portable shrines, large and small, are carried throughout the streets by young men in gay costumes.

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CHAPTER 6: HAKONE

Hakone, Garden of the Capital

Hakone is a generic name for the scenic mountains which constitute the southern part of the Fuji-Hakone National Park—mountains which have numerous hot-spring resorts, including Miyanoshita. Throughout the year, even in the winter, this part of Japan attracts a steady stream of holiday-makers from the Tōkyō-Yokohama area. In summer it is delightfully cool up there and all the hotels and inns are full of guests.

Outstanding among Hakone's attractions are bathing in hotspring baths and pools, boating and fishing on Lake Hakone, golfing and hiking. Motoring is popular around the mountains and also in the lake district on the northern base of Mt. Fuji.

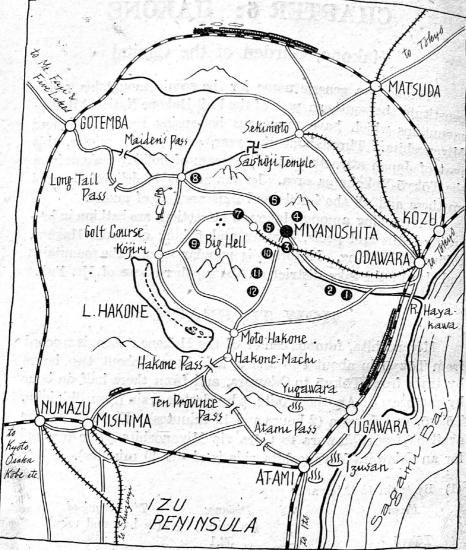
HOW TO REACH

Miyanoshita, famous center of the Hakone region, is reached from Tōkyō in about two and a half hours (about two hours by train from Tōkyō to Odawara, and from there half an hour by motorcar). Another route is by electric train from Shinjuku, Tōkyō, to Odawara (2 hours and 12 minutes). Electric cars are available from Odawara to Gōra' via Miyanoshita (time required for an Odawara-Miyanoshita ride is about 40 minutes).

(1) By train to Odawara:

From	Distance	Time required
m=1 =	(in miles)	(in hrs. and min.)
Tōkyō	52.1	1:49
Yokohama	34.1	1:16
Nagoya	174.9	5:20*
Kyōto	266.4	8:40*
Ōsaka	292.9	9:26*
Sannomiya (Kōbe)	311.9	• 9:55*
Kōbe (Kobe)	313.4	10:02*

MIYANDSHITA (HAKONE)

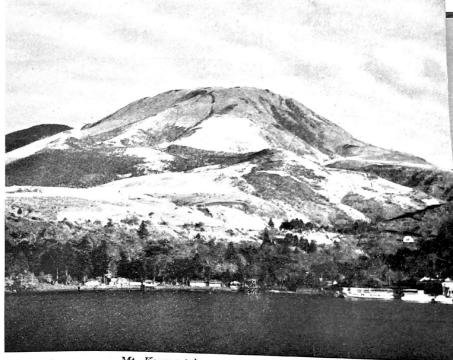


HAKONES TWELVE HOT-SPRINGS

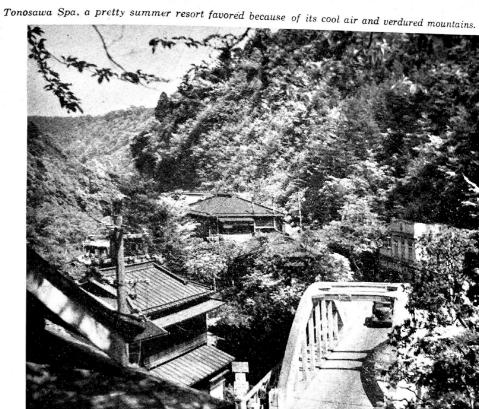
- 1 Yumato
- 4 Dogashima 7 Gora
- 1 Kowakidani

- @ Tomorawa

- 9 Sokohura 8 Sengokuhara 1 Yunohanazawa
- MIYANDSHITA 6 Kiga.
- 9 Ubako @ Ashinoyu



Mt. Komagatake as seen across Lake Hakone.







One of the five gems that encircle majestic Mt. Fuji — Lake Yamanaka.



The site of the ancient Hakone Barrier situated a little east of Hakone-machi.

Hiroshima (via Saijō)	502.7	16:56*
himonoseki	627.8	21:44*
Iakata (Fukuoka)	680.7	25:12*
Nagasaki	851.1	31 • 56*

Remarks: Time required by express train is marked with an asterisk.

(2) By motorcar to Miyanoshita:

From	Via	Route	Distance (in miles)	Time required (in hrs.
Tōkyō	Odawara	1	66.5	and min.) 2:13
Yokohama	· ',, '	1	46.5	1:33
Kamakura	75.	1(Kamakura- Hiratsuka,	33	1:06
		Route.236)		
Atami	Moto-Hakone		23	0:46
Numazu	79	1	24	0:50
Gotemba	Nagao Pass	18	16	0:34
Remarks:	Time required	d is calculated	on a 30-MP	H begin

(3) By motorcar to Miyanoshita from points of interest in the Hakone mountains and their environs:

From	Distance (in miles)	Time required (in hrs. and min.)
Gōra	2	0:04
Sengokuhara	4	0:08
Ashinoyu	5	0:10
Moto-Hakone	7	0:14
Hakone-Machi	8	0:16
Nagao (Long Tail) Pass	8	0:16
Otome (Maiden) Pass	8	0:16
Jukkoku (Ten-Province) Pass	13.5	0:27
Lake Yamanaka	28.5	0:57
Lake Kawaguchi	37	1:14
Remarks . Time manined :	and the book of	00 35055

Remarks: Time required is calculated on a 30-MPH basis.

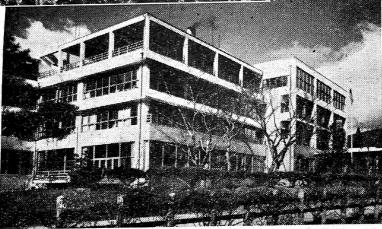
WHERE TO STAY

Hotels and inns:

Name	Situated at
Sammaisō	Yumoto
Yoshiike	
Kansuirō	Tonosawa
Fujiya Hotel*	Miyanoshita



Fujiya Hotel, show place of Miyanoshita.



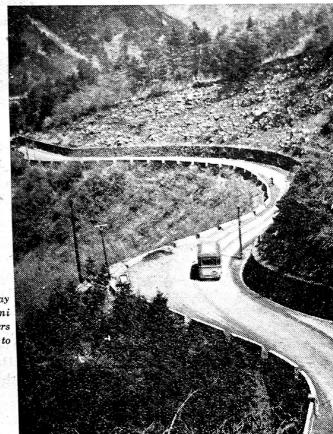
Gora Hotel in Hakone is in the center of an interesting district.

Green Gate Villa	Miyanoshita
Naraya	95
Taiseikan	Dōgashima
Zuiisō	Kiga
$\mathbf{Unkins}\mathbf{\bar{o}}$	Sokokura
Kanreisō	Kowakidani
Gōra Hotel*	Gōra
Ishikura Bess ō	,,
Senkyōrō	Sengokuhara
Hyōsekikaku	. , ,,
Hakone Hotel	Hakone-machi
Hotel de Yama	Moto-Hakone
Sansuirō	and the

Note: *-Hotels taken over by the Allied Forces.

WHAT TO SEE Hakone's Twelve Hot Springs

In the Hakone district, hot springs are scattered around the central cones, mostly on the eastern side, along the valley of the Hayakawa River. The names of these spas (all with natural hot springs) are Yumoto (simple thermal), Tōnosawa (simple thermal), Miyanoshita (common salt), Sokokura (common salt), Dōgashima (common salt), Kiga (common salt), Kowakidani (acid vitriol), Gōra (saline sulphur), Sengokuhara (saline sulphur), Ubako (simple thermal), Ashinoyu (sulphur), and Yunohanazawa (acid hydrogen sulphur). Among these Yumoto has the longest history, but Miyanoshita and Gōra are the most popular, especial-



The zigzag highway connecting Atami and Hakone offers delightful views to motorists.

ly among foreigners. Brief notes about these and other famed spots in the environs are given below:

Yumoto (about 350 ft. above sea level) is reached from Odawara, about 4 miles away, by electric car or by motor bus. The waterfalls of Tamadare-no-taki and Hatsuhana-no-taki are the chief attractions here.

Miyanoshita, an ideal mountain and hot-spring resort, with the celebrated Fujiya Hotel, is the center of the district. It is situated on a terrace (alt. 1,377ft.) above the Hayakawa River, nearly surrounded by mountains, and has been for many years a popular resort for both foreign residents as well as for Japanese. It forms the starting point for all trips in the district.

Gōra (alt. 2,300 ft.), 1¾ miles from Miyanoshita, commands a wide view, including a glimpse of the Pacific Ocean. The spa is the terminus of the electric line from Odawara and the starting point for walking trips in that section.

Owakidani (Valley of Greater Boiling) also called Ojigoku (Big Hell), is a gorge in the mountains, about 1.5 miles from Gora. The whole gorge reeks with sulphurous fumes, which are ejected from crevices in the rocks or the bare earth, sometimes with great force. Clouds of steam from innumerable outlets hover over

this inferno and present an aweinspiring spectacle.

Kowakidani (alt. 2,100 ft.), 2 miles from Miyanoshita along a road leading to Lake Hakone, is called Kojigoku (Little Hell), because of the fumes rising from a cave in the vicinity. In spring the spa is gay with cherry blossoms, and later on with azaleas. The view from the spa of the Hayakawa Valley and the surrounding mountains is really wonderful.

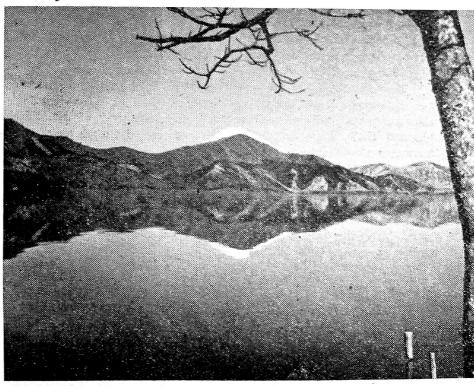
Sengokuhara, about 4 miles from Miyanoshita, is famous for its hot spring and the golf course of Fujiya Hotel. Adjoining the compound of the club house of the golf course is a typical farmhouse built especially to interest visitors and used as a rest place.

Lake Hakone is a 35-minute ride uphill by motorcar from Miyanoshita, the distance being 8 miles. It occupies a space lying between the crater wall and the central cone. The lake is noted for its inverted reflection of Mt. Fuji (SAKASA FUJI) which on a clear day, and often at daybreak, is seen in this liquid mirror. Troutfishing on the lake is very popular.

Hakone Shrine, popularly known as Hakone Gongen, is situated at the southern foot of



A section of the Sengokuhara Golf Course under the management of the Fujiya Hotel in Hakone.



The inverted reflection of Mt. Fuji in Lake Hakone is a special feature of the Fuji-Hakone National Park.

Komagatake, on the shore of Lake Hakone. It is beautiful in its seclusion on the denselywooded hillsides, which are covered with tall cryptomerias.

Moto-Hakone on the southeastern shore of the lake was in the feudal days very important as a barrier town. Today it is a junction of the motor roads from various parts of this district as well as from other outside points, such as Atami and Numazu. It is also the terminus of the motorboat service on the lake.

Hakone-machi is 0.8 mile from Moto-Hakone along a winding road overshadowed by stately cryptomerias which leads past the old barrier gate, or sekisho. Until the year of 1868 all travelers through the district were strictly examined and forced to show passports. This place is a pleasant little town and wellknown as a good summer resort. Swimming, boating and hiking are the principal pastimes here, In the Hakone Museum in the town are on display relics of the feudal days,—the daimyo's seals, barrier passports, historic documents, etc.

Myōjōgatake (alt. 3,027 ft.), is a verdure-covered hill which faces toward Miyanoshita. To the tep of the hill it is a walk of about one and a half hours. This mountain is famous for the Bon-fire fête observed on the night of August 16th like the festival of Nyoigatake in Kyōto.

Otome Toge (Maiden's Pass), alt. 3,279 ft., is 8 miles from Miyanoshita. A motor road from Miyanoshita leads to Sengokuhara, from where a path zigzags up in a rapid gradient to the pass. At the top, a magnificent view of Mt. Fuji can be seen in fine weather.

Nagao Tōge (Long Tail Pass), alt. 3,128 ft., is 9 miles beyond Miyanoshita on the main busroad to Gotemba at the northern base of Mt. Fuji. On a clear day an exquisite view of Mt. Fuji may be seen from the top of the pass.

Jukkoku Tōge (Ten-Province Pass), alt. 2,556 ft., 13.5 miles from Miyanoshita, is famous for its good view of the ten provinces of this part of Japan. Hence the name.

WHAT TO BUY

Wooden ware of various kinds (popularly known as "Hakone-ware"), inlaid and mosaic work, and other products are on sale at the souvenir shops in Miyanoshita, Gōra and other spa towns. Principal souvenir stores are as follows:

Name Gotō Shōten	Situated at Yumoto	Articles Wooden ware and other articles
Tanakaya	25-00-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-	"
Tamura Shōten	Tonosawa	,
Fujiya Hotel	Miyanoshita	Fabrics, curios, wooden ware
Shiba Shōten	16 19	
Toyoda Shōten		and the second second second
Yamadaya .	0 A	
Gora Hotel	Gōra	**************************************
Ogawaya	39	Wooden ware and other articles
Oba Shoten	Moto-Hakone	*** *** ******************************

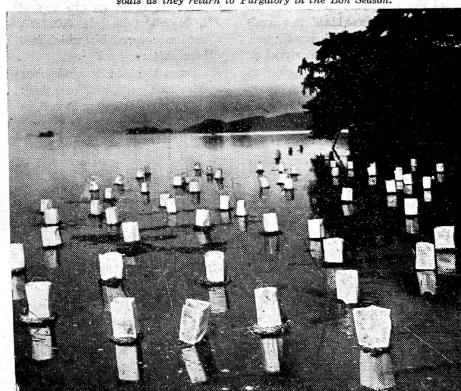
SPECIMEN SIGHTSEEING TOURS

One- or Two-Day Trips from Tokyo

Route: (Figures in brackets indicate mileage)

(A) Tōkyō—(52.1, by train) Odawara—(7.5, by electric car)—Miyanoshita—(1.6, by electric car)—Gōra—(1.5, on foot)—Ōwakidani—(5, on foot)
—Kojiri—(30 min. by motor launch)—Moto-Hakone—(5,by

These lanterns on Lake Hakone brighten for the dead souls as they return to Purgatory in the Bon Season.



bus) - Kowakidani - (8.3, by electric car)-Odawara-(52.1, by train)-Tokyo.

(B) $T\bar{o}ky\bar{o}$ — (52.1, by train) -Odawara - (7.5, by electric car) - Miyanoshita - (8, by bus)—Nagao Pass—(4, by bus) -Sengokuhara-(4, by bus)-Kojiri - (30 min. by motor launch)—Moto-Hakone—(5,by bus) - Kowakidani - (8.3, by electric car)-Odawara-(52.1, by train)—Tokyo.

(C) Tōkyō - (52.1, by train) -Odawara - (7.5, by electric

car)-Miyanoshita-(8, by bus) -Nagao Pass-(4, by bus)-Sengokuhara — (4, by bus)— Kojiri — (30 min. by motor launch) - Moto-Hakone - (6, by bus)—Ten-Province Pass— 6, by bus) — Atami — (64.9)by train)-Tokyo.

Motor roads: For Tokyo-Odawara, take Route 1; for Odawara-Miyanoshita-Nagao Pass, take Route 18; for Atami-Odawara, take Route 347.

ANNUAL EVENTS

From mid-April to the end of the month: The district of Gora and Kowakidani is beautifully covered with cherry flowers.

August 1: The Festival of the Hakone Shrine lying close to the shore of Lake Hakone takes place on this day. In the evening a lantern fête is held on the lake.

August 16: A Bon-fire is lighted at night on the top of Mt. Myōjōgatake (alt. 3,027ft.), a verdure-covered hill which face Miyanoshita.

From the middle of October to the first part of November: All the mountains and valleys are aflame with the autumnal tinted foliage.





Fujiya Hotel Co., Ltd. under the management of

> K. M. Yamaquchi President



Telephone No. Miyanoshita 2

-Cable Address Fujiya-Miyanoshita

FUJIYA HOTEL, Miyanoshita Spa: Altitude 1377 ft. in the heart of the Hakone Mountains; Most quiet, comfortable and well-ordered with hot-springs.

> "Flower Palace": Latest wing of Fujiya Hotel; Most luxurious accommodations ever provided in any mountain-resorts; each spacious room named after a well-known flower with beautiful room-decoration in harmony with the flower; most restful resort with beautiful setting and bracing air.

FUII-VIEW HOTEL, Katsuyama on the banks of Lake Kawaguchi, the most beautiful of the Five Lakes of Mt. Fuji. Altitude 2800 ft. above sealevel; commands gorgeous views of the lake and Mt. Fuji. Within 3 hours of Tōkyō by train to Otsuki and motor-car, and less than 21/2 hours' motor ride from Fujiya Hotel. Its spacious gardens, 22 acres, are dotted with modern bungalows built in Japanese style with thatched roof, open hearth, hot and cold running water.

HAKONE HOTEL, on the banks of Lake Hakone. Altitude 2400 ft.; com. mands glorious view of Mt. Fuji reflected on the surface of the lake.

SENGOKU GOLF COURSE CLUB HOUSE. Between Miyanoshita and Long-tail Pass, 18 Holes, 6320 yds. Club House with hotel accommodations for golfers and other visitors.

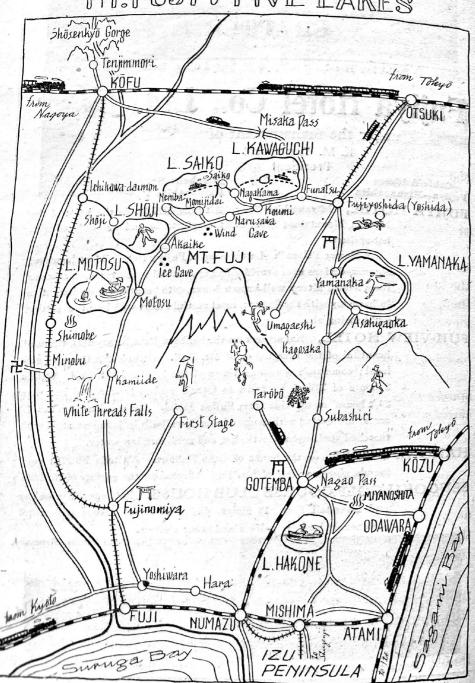




Sengoku Golf Course

Hakone Hotel

MT. FUIL & FIVE LAKES



CHAPTER 7: FUJI FIVE-LAKES DISTRICT

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Fuji Five-Lakes District, Land of Beauty

The Fuji Five-Lakes District, a gem in the Fuji-Hakone National Park, is so named because it has five scenic lakes—Yamanaka, Kawaguchi, Saiko, Shōji, and Motosu, grouped around the northern base of Mt. Fuji. It is said that this part of Japan is as beautiful as Scotland's Lake District.

As there is a network of motor roads through this district, the traveler will be able to enjoy exquisite scenery, driving along the shores of the lakes and through the extensive forest around them. The noble peak of Mt. Fuji, needless to say, can be viewed at close range.

Outstanding among the seasonal attractions are the cherry blossoms and azalea flowers in spring, camping, swimming, boating, and fishing in summer, bright carpets of tinted foliage spread over the whole mountains in autumn, and skiing and skating in winter.

HOW TO REACH

There are four railroad stations for the traveler to detrain at in his trip to the Fuji Lakes district—Ōtsuki and Kōfu on the northern side of Mt. Fuji, and Gotemba and Numazu on the southern side.

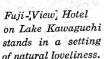
Of these stations, Ōtsuki is the starting point of the shortest motor road to the lake district. From Ōtsuki to Lake Kawaguchi: 16 miles, time required 32 minutes.

The traveler coming back to Tōkyō from Akakura and other points of interest in the central mountainous parts of Japan will

find it most convenient to get off the train at Kōfu for a visit to the lake district. From Kōfu to Kawaguchi: 29 miles, one hour by motorcar.

Gotemba, a station on the Numazu-Kōzu line, is another gateway to the lake district from the Tōkyō-Yokohama area. From Tōkyō to Gotemba: 84 miles, 3 hours and 9 minutes by train. From Gotemba to Lake Kawaguchi: 21 miles, 45 minutes by motorcar.

Those who are staying at Miyanoshita and other hot-spring towns in the Hakone mountains can enjoy a delightful motor







Fuji New Grand Hotel on Lake Yamanaka looks out from its curtain of larch trees.

trip to the lake district via Gotemba. It is a 37-mile, 11-hour trip from Miyanoshita to Lake Kawaguchi.

Numazu is a starting point for motor trips to the lake district from the Kyōto-Ōsaka area. Distance from Numazu to Lake Kawakuchi: 35 miles, one hour and 10 minutes by motorcar.

WHERE TO STAY

Hotels and inns:

Hotels and Illis.	
Name	Situated on
Matsuya	Gotemba
Fuji New Grand Hotel*	Lake Yamanaka
Fuji New Grand Lodge	
Konaya	79
Yamanaka-ko Hotel*	**
Fuji-View Holel*	Lake Kawaguchi
Funatsu Hotel	2
Kawaguchi-ko Hotel Bekkan	99
Kawaguchi-ko Hotel Honkan	79
Shōji Hotel	Lake Shōji
Shinachū	Fujinomiya
Note: *-Hotels taken over b	by the Allied Forces.

WHAT TO SEE

Places of Interest

In the Fuji Five-Lakes District (from east to west)

Lake Yamanaka is about six miles in circumference and is 3,270 ft. above sea level, being the highest of the five lakes. On the shore of the lake are located hotels, villas, the club houses of various schools and organizations, the Fuji Golf Links, the Fuji Racecourse, etc. In winter, skating can be enjoyed on the frozen lake. In the extensive

forest around the lake there are many cherry-trees which bloom early in May and approximately 90 varieties of singing birds. To give the birds comfortable homes, more than two hundred birdhouses were placed in the woods. On the night of August 15 every year, the lake presents a spectacular sight, mirroring the lights of lanterns hung all around the



"Double Fuji,"—the twin mountains can be seen on a clear day at Lake Kawaguchi.

shore.

The Town of Yoshida, which lies between Lakes Yamanaka and Kawaguchi, is the terminus of the electric railroad from Otsuki on the Chūō Line. It is a starting point for climbing Mt. Fuji. In the town is the Sengen Shrine which is visited by almost every Japanese intending to climb the mountain. Annually on the night of August 26, the shrine holds a "Fire Festival" of which the main feature is the lighting of a torch in front of each house in the town in honor of the shrine.

Lake Kawaguchi (12 miles in circumference), largest of the five lakes, mirrors the majestic figure of Mt. Fuji, due south of it, more beautifully than any other lake in the district. In the center of the lake is a scenic islet called Unoshima. Along the beach of the Lake lies a bustling village called Funatsu, with hotels, inns, restaurants, and souvenir shops.

This lake is an ideal summer retreat. On some appointed evenings each summer the settlements by the lake hold lantern fêtes when numerous lighted paper lanterns are floated on the water. In the suburbs of Funatsu there is a large azalea field. Behind the Fuji-View Hotel on the southern shore there is a group of pine-trees called "Shikishima-no-matsu."

Lake Saiko is located a

little more than 1½ miles to the southwest of Nagahama at the western end of Lake Kawaguchi. It is about 7 miles in circumference, and, like Lakes Shōji and Motosu, has no visible outlet. The principal tourist attractions in the vicinity are:

Jukai: An auto trip in this locality is exceedingly enjoyable, for the road runs through an extensive virgin forest of broadleaved trees of botanical interest. This forest called Jukai (Sea of Trees) covers all the region extending from Lake Saiko to Lake Motosu. In this vast forest and not so far from the main road are located the following spots of absorbing interest:

The Bat Cave at Narusawa is peopled with bats which are of zoological interest because the hair covering their heads resembles a chrysanthemum. The cave is of lava formation.

The Tree Moulds at Narusawa: While passing through the village of Narusawa visitors may see tree moulds scattered here and there along the motor road. These tree moulds record a tale of the lava flow resulting from the eruption which took place in the year 864.

Fugaku Füketsu (Wind-Cave) is a lava tunnel 50 feet underground and about 100 feet iong. In the tunnel are found many icicles.

Goten-Niwa (Palace Garden), as the name implies, is a natural garden of scenic beauty. It has numerous lumps of lava with attractive pine-trees growing on them. This is the only spot in the thickly-wooded Aokigahara from which a view of Mt. Fuji can be seen.

Fuji Füketsu (Ice-Cave) is located in the thick forest (alt. 6,750 ft.) through which runs a path to the summit of Mt. Fuji. The main tunnel of the cave is 618 feet long and 38 feet at its widest and 16 feet at its highest point, and its floor is of solid ice.

Lake Shoji (about 3 miles in circumference) nestles in a secluded district with mountains on three sides. It opens towards the southwest, facing Mt. Fuji. Though the smallest of the five lakes, it merits a visit partly because of its scenic beauty and partly because of "Panorama Hill." This hill (alt. 4,150 ft.) is accessible by a zigzag path, and its summit commands a lovely view of Mt. Fuji, as well as of Lakes Shoji and Motosu, the extensive "Sea of Trees" and the mountain ranges of the southern Japan Alps.

Lake Motosu (about 9 miles in circumference, and next to Lake Kawaguchi in size) is the deepest of the five lakes and its waters do not freeze even in mid-winter. Hemmed in by

quiet surroundings, this lake has a mystic charm that is not to be seen in any other of the five lakes.

Sports on and around the Five Lakes

Golf: The Fuji Golf Links (open from April to December), near Lake Yamanaka, has 18 holes and is 6,407 yds. around.

Boating: Enjoyed on all of the five lakes.

Swimming: Popular on all of five lakes.

Skating: Possible from the latter part of January to the middle of February on Lakes Kawaguchi and Yamanaka.

Angling: Trout-fishing on Lakes Saiko and Motosu can be best enjoyed from early May to late in June and from late in October to the middle of November. In winter, ice-fishing for Wakasagi, a kind of small surf smelt, is popular on Lakes Yamanaka and Kawaguchi. Small holes are made through the frozen surface of the lakes to enable anglers to lower their fishing-lines into the water.

Camping and Hiking: Popular on the shores of all of the five lakes.



A general view of Shimobe, secluded mountain spa town on the Minobu Line.



Skiing: Popular on the slopes of Mt. Fuji.

Near the Fuji Five-Lakes District

Shiraito-no-taki (White Threads Waterfall) is located along the motor road leading from Lake Motosu to Fujinomiya. It is only a 15-minute walk from Kamiide, a motor-bus stop, within one hour's auto ride from Lake Motosu. The waterfall, 75 feet high and 40 feet wide, is celebrated for its spectacular beauty which may be compared to that of numerous crystal threads hanging, as it were, among the green of the trees. The vicinity of the waterfall abounds in cherrytrees, which are in full bloom in spring, enhancing the scenic

beauty of the place.

Sengen Shrine is in the town of Fujinomiya on the Minobu Line which connects Kofa on the Chūō Line with Fuji on the Tokaido Line. The main building of the shrine, rebuilt in the 16th century, is registered as a national treasure. The spacious precincts of the shrine have, besides the shrine buildings, many old cryptomerias and cherry trees. Festivals held in honor of the shrine are the Yabusame (ancient target shooting) on May 5, Mitane Matsuri (rice-planting festival) on July 7 and the annual festival on November 4.

Kuonii Temple (3 miles northwest of Minobu Station on the Minobu Line) is the head temple of the Nichiren sect of Buddhism. Approached by a long, steep flight of stone steps, this temple nestles on the slope of Mt. Minobu and many old crimson-painted structures in its precincts make a beautiful contrast with the green of the aged cryptomerias and cypresses. A fine view of the River Fuji skirting the base of the mountain is obtained from the temple grounds.

Shimobe Spa, located on the Shimobe, a branch of the River Fuji, is a secluded resort of scenic and historical interest. The mineral water of the hot springs has such efficacious properties that it is bottled and sold at hotels under the name of "Nippon Ebian." This spa is about half a mile from the station of the same name on the Minobu Line.

Kōfu, on the Chūō Line, 3 hours from Shinjuku by train, is the center of the Kōfu Basin and an active industrial city. This district produces large quantities of raw silk, grapes,

wine and crystal ware. In the city and its suburbs there is an abundance of hot-spring water, and many of the inns there are provided with hot-spring baths. In the suburbs there are extensive vineyards. This city, which was heavily damaged in the air-raid of 1945, has been rebuilt, and has resumed its activities.

Shosenkyo Gorge is one of the masterpieces wrought by Nature. The gorge extends for about two and a half miles, and consists of a crystal, foaming mountain stream, flanked, on one side, by a path and, on the other, by a high, precipitous wall of rock formation. So varied and fantastic in shape are the rocks that many of them are known by different names, such as "Gun Rock," "Human Face Rock," "Camel Rock," "Dragon Climbing Rock," etc. Gnarled pine-trees growing on the rocks are also called by romantic names. A cataract called "Sengataki" marks the end of the Shōsenkyō Gorge. A 6-mile motor road runs from Köfu to Tenjimmori, and from there to Sengataki it is one and a half hour's walk.

SPECIMEN SIGHTSEEING TOURS

Although a one-day round trip can be made from Tōkyō

to the Fuji Five-Lakes District, the traveler will find it better to stay overnight at one of the hotels in this distict or at Miyanoshita.

One- to Two-day Trips from Tokyo

Route: (Figures in brackets indicate mileage)

- (A) Tōkyō (68.5, by train) Gotemba (13.5, by bus) Lake Yamanaka (11, by bus) Lake Kawaguchi (10, by bus) Goten-Niwa (2, on foot) Lake Saiko (2, on foot) Goten-Niwa (3, by bus) Lake Shōji (2, by bus) Lake Motosu, and back to Lake Kawaguchi (2, by bus) Fuji-Yoshida (14.5, by electric car) Ōtsuki (48, by train) Tōkyō.
- (B) Tokyo-(52.1, by train)-Odawara-(7.5, by electric car)-Miyanoshita—(16, by bus via Sengokuhara, Nagao Pass) — Gotemba - (13.5, by bus) -Lake Yamanaka — (11, by bus)-Lake Kawaguchi-(10, by bus)-Goten-Niwa-(2, on foot)-Lake Saiko, and back to Goten-Niwa—(3, by bus)— Lake Shōji-(2, by bus)-Lake Motosu-(12, by bus)-Kamiide—(7, by bus)—Fujinomiya -(7, by bus)-Yoshiwara-11, by bus)—Numazu—(78.4, by train)-Tokyo.
- (C) Tōkyō (52.1, by train) Odawara (8.3, by electric

car)-Kowakidani-(5, by bus) -Moto-Hakone-(30 min. by motor launch) - Kojiri - (4, by bus) - Sengokuhara - (12, by bus via Nagao Pass) -Gotemba - (13.5, by bus) -Lake Yamanaka—(11, by bus) -Lake Kawaguchi - (10, by bus)-Goten-Niwa-(2, on foot) -Lake Saiko, and back to Goten-Niwa-(3, by bus)—Lake $Sh\bar{o}ji - (2, by bus) - Lake$ Motosu, and back to Lake Kawaguchi-(2, by bus)-Fuji-Yoshida — (14.5, by electric car)-Ōtsuki-(48, by train) -Tōkyō.

Motor roads: For Tōkyō-KōzuOdawara — Numazu — Yoshiwara, take Route 1; for Kōzu—
Matsuda, take Route 367; for
Matsuda — Gotemba, take
Route 212; for Gotemba —
Lake Yamanaka—Fuji-Yoshi
da, take Route 345; for FujiYoshida — Lake Kawaguchi,
take Route 2; for Lake
Kawaguchi to Kamiide, take
Route 341; for Kamiide —
Yoshiwara, take Route 201;
for Yoshida—Ōtsuki—Tōkyō,
take Route 2.

ANNUAL EVENTS

The latter part of January to the middle of February: Skating on Lakes Yamanaka and Kawaguchi.

From April to December: The Fuji Golf Links (18 holes, 6,407 yds.) near Lake Yamanaka are open.

From early May to late June & from late October to middle of November, trout angling on Lakes Saiko and Motosu can be best enjoyed.

August 15: The Lantern Festival on Lake Yamanaka. On this evening the lake presents a spectacular sight, mirroring the lights of lanterns hung all

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Several evenings each summer, the people living near Lake Kawaguchi hold a lantern fête. Fireworks are let off and a great many lighted lanterns are set afloat on the tranquil surface of the lake.

In the depth of winter, fishing for Wakasagi, a small but delicious fish, can be enjoyed on Lakes Yamanaka and Kawaguchi. To do this type of fishing, the anglers cut small holes through the thick ice covering the surface of the lakes and lower their lines through the holes.

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CHAPTER 8: MT. FUJI

Mt. Fuji, Majestic and Beautiful

Much ink has been spilt in describing the flawless beauty of Mt. Fuji, the symbol of fair Japan. This mountain, the highest (alt. 12,461 ft.) and most beautiful in the country, stands on a base 28 miles from north to south and 19 miles from east to west with a circumference of about 63 miles.

Considering its altitude, Mt. Fuji is one of the easiest mountains in the world to climb, and attracts more than 45,000 persons, young and old, of both sexes, annually during the summer months.

HOW TO CLIMB

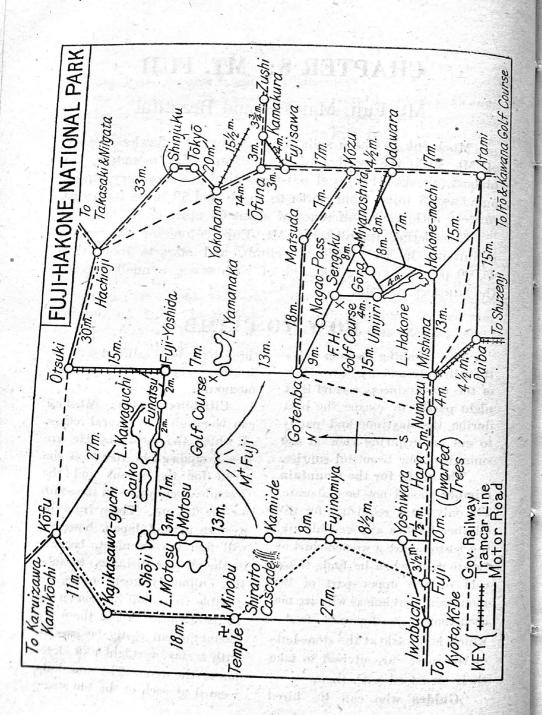
The climbing season lasts through July and August. Most of the mountaineers ascend it at night partly to escape the heat during the daytime and partly to get an inspiring view at the summit of the beautiful sunrise.

The outfit for the mountain climber should not be elaborate. The only extra requisites for the climber besides any sensible hiking costume are a woolen shirt or two to wear when he finds it too cold on the upper part of the mountain. Foreigners who are not accustomed to Japanese food—which is on sale at the stone-huts on the route—are advised to take their own food with them.

Guides who can be hired

through the local railroad stations are necessary when climbing the mountain.

Climbing Routes: Mt. Fuji can be climbed by several routes, of which the most popular are the Yoshida-guchi route on the north for the ascent and the Gotemba-guchi route on the south for the descent. Those from the western part of Japan, however, will find it convenient, because of the shorter distance, to take the Fujinomiya-guchi route, accessible from Fuji Station on the Tokaido Line. Along these the mountain can easily be covered with a stay overnight at a stonehut on the route. The stone-huts, located at each of the ten stages



A glimpse of an ethereal Fuji, seen fron Mitsutoge Pass.



along the route, are used for rest or night lodging.

Ascent by the Yoshidaguchi route: The main reasons
why most climbers take the
Yoshida-guchi route are (1) the
path is of easy grade, (2) a thick
wood extending between the suburbs of the town of Yoshida and
the Go-gōme (5th stage) on the
route keeps the traveler out of
the sun, and (3) a fine view is

afforded of the Five Lakes scattered at the northern base of the mountain.

to Umagaeshi (alt. 4,768 ft.), 5 miles apart, a motorcar is available, the time required being 25 minutes. From Umagaeshi to the Go-gōme (5th stage, alt. 7,342 ft.) on the route it is a distance of about 3 miles which may be covered in one hour and 40



A spring scene featuring Fujisan and the cherry-blossoms as seen from ${\it Mito}$ on the western coast of ${\it Izu.}$

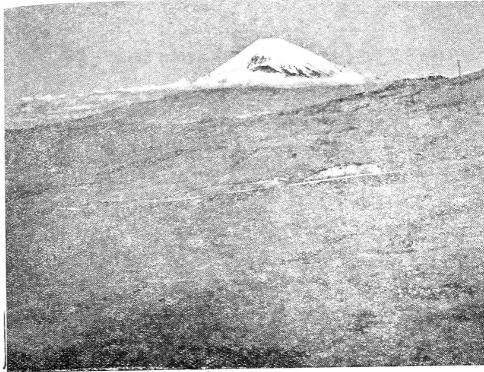
minutes on horseback. From that point to the summit it is a little less than 4 miles and one can cover the distance in about 5 hours on foot.

The circular trip around the crater: The crater, about 2 miles in circumference, can be circled in about an hour. On its south stands the Sengen Shrine. During the climbing season, a post-office is kept open near the shrine.

Descent by the Gotembaguchi route: The most outstanding feature of this route is the 4-mile steep, sanday slope extending a little distance off the

ascending route, from the Shichigome (7th stage at an altitude of 9,900 ft.) down to Tarobo. Most of the climbers prefer this route in coming down. This slope offers a thrilling experience as one can run or rather slide down it in about 35 minutes. Care should be taken, however, as the sand is knee-deep at many points and hidden rocks may cause injuries. Another feature of this route which runs up the eastern slope of the mountain, is the view of the sunrise that one can view from any point above the San-gome (3rd stage).

From the summit to the 7th



Mt. Fuji viewed from Jukkoku Pass.

stage, it is 10 minutes on foot; from there it takes 35 minutes, if one runs down along the sandy slope to Tarōbō (alt. 4,290 ft.). From Tarōbō to the Gotemba railroad station it is 50 minutes by motorcar. Horses are available between Gotemba and the 7th stage.

The following routes may be suggested for those who have covered Mt. Fuji along the ones mentioned above.

Ascent by the Subashiriguchi route: From Gotemba to Subashiri, a distance of a little more than 6.4 miles, there is a 30-minute motor-bus trip. From Subashiri to Hachi-gōme (8th stage) it is about 8 miles and the distance can be covered on horseback in a little less than eight hours. From the 8th stage to the summit it is a walk of about 0.5 mile. Descending from the summit to Subashiri takes three or four hours.

Ascent by the Fujinomiyaguchi route: Along this route,
the mountain can be climbed in
about ten to twelve hours and
descent can be made in from four
to seven hours. A motor-bus is
available from Fujinomiya to the
Ichi-gōme (1st stage), the time
required being about one hour.
Horses are available as far as
the 5th stage (alt. 7,642 ft.).

ANNUAL EVENTS

At the Base of Mt. Fuji

May 5, The Yabusame (target shooting) Archery Contest of Sengen-jinsha Shrine takes place at Fujinomiya. This gallant equestrian sport, consisting of men on horseback shooting at a target with bow and arrow, is of ancient Japanese origin. It takes place in the shrine compound. When each of the riders comes to a certain spot, he turns about three times, halts and shoots at the target. In most Yabusame festivals the shooting is done while the horses are running.

July 7, four days before the official opening of the mountain climbing season, the Sengen Shrine at Fujinomiya holds a religious ceremony to invoke aid for the safety of all mountain climbers.

August 26, the Sengen Shrine at Yoshida holds a "Fire

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Festival," the main feature of which is the lighting of torches in front of each house in the town. At the same hour, torches are simultaneously lit by the side of the cottages of each stage on Mt. Fuji. The torch flames in the town and on the mountain present a spectacular sight in the dark sky.

September 7, a week after the closing of the climbing season, a ceremony is held to express gratitude for the successful completion of the season.

November 3, 4 and 5: The Sengen Shrine at Fujinomiya holds its annual festival on a scale larger than any in this district. People in the town, both men and women, dressed in festival clothes, carry richly decorated floats through the main streets of the town.

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CHAPTER 9: IZU PENINSULA

Izu Peninsula, Land of Beautiful Scenery and Storied Fame

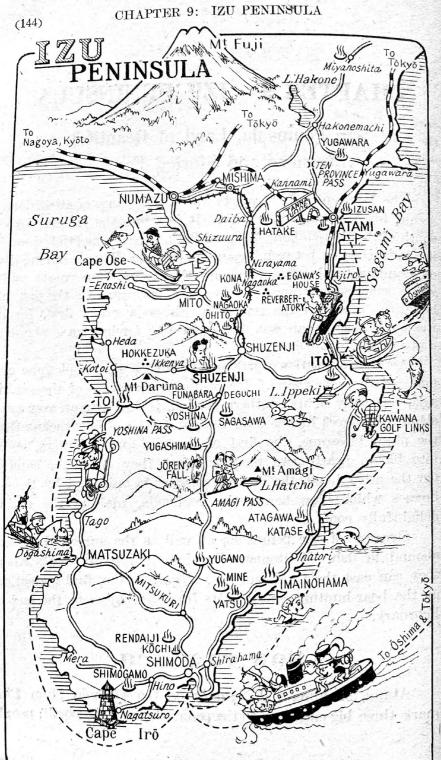
The Izu peninsula is replete with a wide range of attractions, seenic, historical and recreative. It juts into the Pacific to the south of the Fuji-Hakone National Park, already mentioned, and is sandwiched in between Sagami and Suruga Bays. Among the outstanding scenic attractions are the meandering coasts with white sand, green pine-trees and hot springs. In the list of historical places in the peninsula, Shimoda ranks first, for it was there that Japan was first opened to foreign trade about a century ago.

Another attraction worth mentioning is the wholesome climate all the year round. The winter temperature of the peninsula, especially of its southern portion, is 48°F. on an average—about 10 degrees higher than that of Tōkyō. This means that the plum blossoms, the first of Japan's spring flowers, come into bloom nearly two months before they do in the capital. On the other hand, the heat of summer is tempered by the sea breezes which blow across the peninsula, making the nights delightfully cool.

Streams of the peninsula, as well as the surrounding sea, abound in fish. Waltonians therefore find many spots where they can cast their rod and line. Nimrods, too, find recreation, as the boar-hunting season lasts from November to the end of February:

HOW TO REACH

Atami, Mishima and Numazu on the Tōkaidō Main Line mark three big entrances to the peninsula from the north; people



coming from Tokyo will alight at Atami and those from the Kyōto-Ōsaka area at Numazu or Mishima, from the former of which the Sunzu Railway runs to Shuzenji via Mishima. At each of these three entrances motor buses make connection with the chief trains on the Tōkaidō Line. Shimoda Port is on the southern tip of the peninsula. It is linked with Tōkyō by steamer service by way of Oshima Island and is also accessible by motor bus from various parts of the peninsula.

Land Routes-to Izu from Various Parts of Japan

By rail to Atami from Tōkyō	Distance (in miles) 63.3	Time required (in hrs. & min.)
Yokohama	47.1	1:52
Nagoya	162.3	4:57*
Kyōto	254.0	8:17*
Ōsaka	280.5	9:03*
Sannomiya (Kōbe)	299.5	9:31*
Kōbe	301.0	9:38*
Hiroshima	490.8	16:32*
Shimonoseki	615.8	21:20*
Hakata (Fukuoka)	665.5	24:48*
Nagasaki	765.7	31:32*

Remarks: Time required by express train is marked with an asterisk.

Sea Routes to Izu from Tōkyō Tōkyō-Ōshima-Shimoda

Schedule	Ports of call .	Schedule
(Read down) 8:00 p.m. 5:00 a.m. 8:00 a.m.	Lv. Tsukishima (Tōkyō) Ar. Ar. Okada (Ōshima) Motomura (Ōshima) Lv. Ar.	8:00 p.m. 2:30 p.m. 2:00 p.m.
10:00 a.m. 1:30 p.m. 4:40 p.m.	Ar. Itō (Izu) Ar. Ar. Shimoda (Izu) Lv. Ar. Iv.	12:00 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 8:00 a.m. (Read up)

CHAPTER 9: IZU PENINSULA

(147)

A steamship service is operated by the Tōkai Kisen Cobetween Tsukishima, Tōkyō and Ōshima every day; and between

Oshima and Shimoda in southern Izu, on the even days of the month.

Sightseeing Routes on the Izu Peninsula

In making a choice of the sightseeing routes on the peninsula, one may advantageously decide upon one of these three: the East Coast, the West Coast, and the Cross-country Routes, the last mentioned running longitudinally from Mishima to Shimoda via Shuzenji over Mt. Amagi Pass.

Each of these routes has its own attractions. Along the East Coast Route are found numerous hot springs, such as Atami, Itō, Atakawa, Katase, Imainohama, Yatsu and Mine. The highway, which is for the most part cut out from the face of cliffs hundreds of feet above the sea, affords the visitors all along the route a clear view of romantic smoking Oshima Island. Especially celebrated along the route is the

Atami-Itō section of coast scenery, which is often spoken of as the Riviera of Japan.

The chief attraction of the West Route is the ever-changing view of Mt. Fuji to be seen from different points on the way. The scenery from Dogashima, Toi, Mito and Shizuura is invariably praised by travelers, while the Cross-country Route boasts of many inland hot springs nestling in mountain retreats. Some of the better known ones are Kōchi, Rendaiji, Yugano, Yugashima, Funabara, Yoshina, Shuzenji, Ōhito, Nagaoka, Kona and Hatage. One will enjoy the view seen from the famous pass of Mt. Amagi and the delightful hike to the lake called Hatchoike in the highlands.

Mileage between the Main Points on the Izu Peninsula

Along the East Coast Route:

From	To	Miles
Atami	Itō	15.6
Itō	Kawana	4.5
Itō	Shimoda	32.0

Along the West Coast Route:

Numazu	Shuzenji (via Mito)	16.5
Shuzenji	Shimoda (via	
A Property and the second	Toi & Mitsukuri)	47.0

Along the Cross-country Route:

Mishima	Shuzenji 12.3
Shuzenji	Shimoda (via Yuga-
· 1000年第一年第二	shima & Yugano) 35.0
Shimoda	Cape Irō 7.5

WHERE TO STAY

Hotels and inns

Name	Situatea at
Atami Hotel*	Atami
Atami Kankō Hotel	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Atami Sannō Hotel*	
Higuchi Hotel*	The second second
Kiunkaku Hotel	left because in the re-
Ōnova	","————————————————————————————————————
Seiryūsō Hotel	roof Fr Fr _{ance} - School
Shiomiya	
Tamanoi Hotel	
Tsuruya Hotel	
마시 등 4 N (1987년 - 1987년 - 1	_ "
Dankō-en	Itō
Shōrin-kan	
Kawana Hotel*	Kawana
Yamato-kan	Nagaoka
Kikuya Bekkan	Shuzenji
Sekirei-sō	** (15.4)
Imai-sō	Imainohama
Shimoda Onsen Hotel	Shimoda
Shizuura Hoyōkan Hotel*	Numazu

Note: *-Hotels taken over by the Allied Forces.

WHAT TO SEE

Places of Interest

Along the Eastern Coast Route

Atami, 65 miles from Tōkyō about 2½ hrs. by train, is a thriving hot-spring resort situated at the very neck of the Izu peninsula. Visitors to Miyanoshita, the center of the Hakone

district, are advised to go down to this spa by way of the famous Jukkoku Tōge (Ten-Province Pass), the time required being nearly one hour by car. From this pass, one can get a magnificent view of Mt. Fuji.

Atami is one of the oldest and biggest hot-spring towns in Japan. It extends along the beach and on the slope of the hills behind. Many foreign and Japanesestyle hotels, villas, and souvenir stores dot the town. Large numbers of visitors are attracted by the spa's irresistible charms, such as the beautiful sea views and landscapes, the healing hot-spring waters, the pleasant invigorating air, and the well-accommodated hotels.

- a) The tombstone of "Poor Toby" is one of Atami's attractions. A natural stone about two feet high, the tombstone stands among the rocks in front of the geyser bath-house and has on its face an inscription neatly done in Old English lettering which reads: "Poor Toby! 23 Sept., 1860." Toby is the name of a dog which belonged to Sir Rutherford Alcock, the first British Minister to Japan.
- b) The Plum Garden, about half a mile along the road leading to the Tanna Pass, is a grove of 3,000 plum trees, which come into bloom in late December and last till February. Not far from the Plum Garden is the residence, known as Sōshisha, of the late Shōyō Tsubouchi, noted Japanese Shakespearian scholar, which is today visited by a large number of his admirers.

c) Kinomiya Shrine, on the way to the Plum Garden, is famous for having in its grounds one of the largest camphor-trees in Japan.

- (d) The stone tablet beneath a pine-tree on the seashore a little to the east of Atami Station marks the spot where took place the supposed tragic farewell of the hero and heroine in the novel entitled Konjiki Yasha ("Gold Demon") by the late Kōyō Ozaki, one of the famous literary men of the Meiji Era.
- e) Nishikiura ("Brocade Beach") is the name given to the picturesque strip of the coast-line south of Atami, extending for about 2 miles along the promontory of Uomigasaki ("Fishwatching Cape"), so named because from a hut on this lofty cliff, watch is kept over the bay for schools of incoming fish.
- f) Hatsushima is a peaceful little island about 7 miles off the shore, noted for its abundant camellia-trees and jonquils. It is noted for its communal system. Geographically, the island is thought to be of volcanic origin, forming a piece of the submerged half of the crater wall, the other half being the hills behind Atami.
- g) Izusan, 1 mile north of Atami station, is a seaside hot springs noted for its restful at mosphere and beautiful seascape.

Itō Spa, 15.6 miles from

Atami, and 33 minutes by train, is the largest town on the peninsula, except Atami. All the inns and many of the private houses are provided with hot-spring baths. Visitors to Itō can also enjoy swimming in the sea and fishing in the rivers and sea near by.

There are many historical

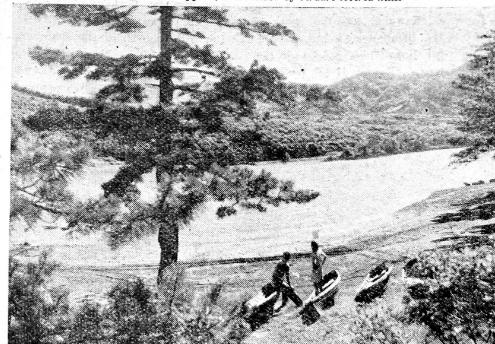
associations connected with this spa. One story is about William Adams, the English pilot, who was in the service of Tokugawa-Ieyasu, the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate. It is said that he built two vessels between the year 1605 and 1610 in a natural dockyard at the mouth of the Yugawa (Hotspring River) which flows through the town. These were the first ocean vessels of

the European type to be built in Japan. (See page 105.)

- a) Jō-no-ike in the southeast part of Itō is a pond filled by a tepid stream of 70° F. which gushes out of its bottom. In the pond are kept various kinds of curious tropical fish from India and Africa.
- b) Butsugenji, a temple of the Nichiren sect, situated on a small hill near the pond, treasures a picture of paradise painted by Nichiren, the founder of the Nichiren sect of Buddhism.
- c) Hiking Route from Itō: Itō—(on foot, 2 hrs.)—Lake Ippeki—(on foot. 1½hrs.)—Mt. Ōmuro—(on foot, 2 hrs.)—Yoshida—(on foot, 40 min.)—Kawana—(by bus, 40 min.)—Itō.

Lake Ippeki, 2.5 miles in

Lake Ippeki, surrounded by verdure-covered hills.





Kawana Hotel, now reserved for the use of the British Army, has two excellent 18-hole golf courses.

circumference, is a guitar-shaped lake with twelve islands on its mirror-like bosom. Boating and angling for the hatchery-bred carp and gibels can be enjoyed.

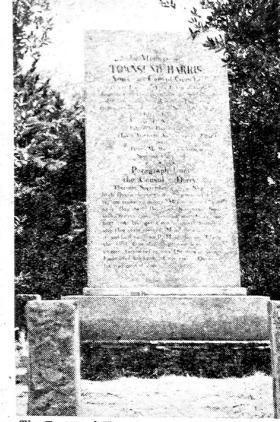
Kawana, 4.5 miles south of Itō, 40 minutes by bus, has fine golf links which consist of two courses. Kawana Hotel, provided with 60 rooms, is a concrete mansion commanding a picturesque view of the sea in front. Besides golf, the visitors can enjoy tennis, swimming, riding, boating, and fishing all the year round. At present this hotel is reserved for the use of the Allied Personnel.

Imainohama Spa, 19 miles from Itō, is often styled the Maiko (a famous scenic beach

near Kobe) of the Izu peninsula, for it is located along a scenic sandy beach, and shaded with pine groves. Bathing and camping can be best enjoyed there during the summer season. About ten miles north of the spa along the coast line, there are two quiet hot springs named Atakawa and Katase, both being popular stopping places for sportsmen in the boar hunting season in winter. In the mountain district near Imainohama Hot Springs there are the Mine, Yatsu, and Yugano Spas. In the first two of these the hot-spring water is utilized in greenhouses to raise melons and other products. Mine is also noted for its 800-year-old sotetsu-tree (cycad).

Shimoda (32.0 miles from Itō, 4 hrs. by bus; 53.5 miles from Numazu, along the mountain road, 5 hrs. by bus): A small port town in the southern part of the Izu peninsula, Shimoda is well known for its associations with the 'open door' history of Japan, in which figure the names of Commodore Perry and Townsend Harris.

In 1853 Commodore Perry, of the United States Navy, came to Uraga (Kanagawa Prefecture) and in the next year (1854) the Tokugawa Shogunate Government concluded a treaty of amity (known as the Treaty of Kanagawa) with him. The treaty was signed at Yokohama and by it Shimoda (in Izu) and Hakodate (in Hokkaidō) were opened to American intercourse. The government next made similar treaties with Great Britain, Russia and the Netherlands. In 1858 Japan concluded a treaty of commerce with Townsend Harris, the first American consul-general. under which Kanagawa (now Yokohama) -instead of Shimoda-Hyogo (now Kobe), Nagasaki and Niigata were made new open ports. In this way Japan stepped forth into the comity of nations.



The Townsend Harris' monument standing in th compound of Gyokusenji Temple in Shimoda.



Gyokusenji
Temple,
once Harris'
residence,
tells a silent
story of early
JapaneseAmerican
relations.

In the precincts of the Gyokusenji Temple in Shimoda there stands a monument to Harris a large flat slab of granite—which bears an inscription reading as follows:

"In Memory of TOWNSEND HARRIS American Consul-General who by the treaty of Yedo, July 29, 1858, opened Japan to the world and on this spot, September 4, 1856, raised the first consular flag in this Empire and here resided until November 23, 1857.*

Erected by
Viscount E. SHIBUSAWA,
EDGAR A. BANCROFT
(Late American Ambassador to Japan)
and

HENRY M. WOLF of Chicago September 4 1927."

Paragraph from the Consul's Diary: "Thursday, September 4, 1856. Slept very little from excitement and mosquitoes; the latter are enormous in size. At seven a. m. men came on shore to put up my flag-saff. Heavy lot. Slow work. Spar falls, breaks cross-tree, fortunately no one hurt. At last get a reinforcement from the ship, flag-staff erected. Men form a ring around it, and at half past two p.m. of this day I hoist the First Consular Flag ever seen in this Empire. Grave reflections. Ominous of change. Undoubted beginning of the end. Querry, -if for real good of Japan?"

*He left Shimoda finally on June 30, 1859.

The mere fact that the majority of the people of Shimoda are now, as in the days of Perry and Harris, engaged in the fishing industry clearly proves that Shimoda is also an ideal haunt for devotees of the gentle art of angling. In few places in Japan are the abundance of fish and the beauty of the surrounding

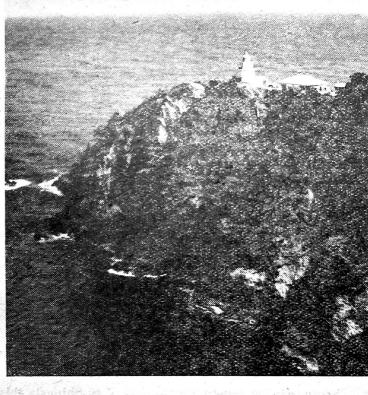
scenery combined to a greater degree than at Shimoda-a feature which goes a long way towards attracting lovers of angling.

The vicinity of Shimoda abounds in hot springs, including Rendaiji, Kōchi and Shimogamo. At Shimogamo Spa in hothouses heated with the hot water from hot springs, fruit and flowers are grown.

Cape Iro (from Shimoda to Nagatsuro near the cape, 6.5 miles. and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by bus). The southern extremity of Izu peninsula projects into the sea like a crane's beak. Proceeding south from Nagatsuro along a ridge of mountains, the tourist sees a group of fantastically shaped rocks projecting above the surface of the sea, and high up on the cliff there are an observation tower, a meteorological station, and a lighthouse. Halfway down there is the shrine of Iro Gongen. The deity here enshrined is much worshipped by mariners. Just below the shrine the cliff descends for several hundred feet almost perpendicularly to the sea and is washed by raging waves.

This scenic spot is 7.5 miles southwest of Shimoda. Motor-cars are available as far as the port of Nagatsuro, and from there to Cape Irō it is only one mile. Approach by boat from Shimoda is preferable in exploring the romantic scenery of the coast.

The lighthouse on the rugged cliff at Cape Iro is a guide to ships coming in from the Pacific.



This is one of the best of the one-day trips for visitors staying

at the hot springs in the neighborhood of Shimoda.

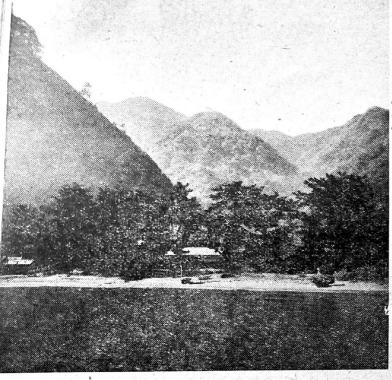
Along the Western Coast Route

Numazu, 78.4 miles from Tōkyō, 3 hrs. by train, stands on the shore of Suruga Bay and is the entrance to the Izu peninsula from the west. Although a fairly large part of the city was damaged by air-raids during the war, it is recovering its position as the main distributing and traffic center of the peninsula.

Sembon-Matsubara ("Beach of A Thousand Pines"), a pine-covered seashore near the city, is a part of Numazu Park. It is as picturesque as Shizuura,

another little village about 2.5 miles southeast of the city along the coast, and one can enjoy good sea-bathing here also.

Mito (8.5 miles from Numazu, 50 minutes by bus): Mito, facing scenic Suruga Bay which is dotted with islets, is the most popular bathing resort in the vicinity of Numazu. From the beach Mt. Fuji can be seen rising in majesty to the north. The motor road running from Mito to the south along the bay is a delight to all travelers. In the bay black



Toi, the only spa on the west coast of Izu, has a good bathing beach.

bream can be caught.

Toi Spa, 27.5 miles from Numazu, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by bus; 30 miles from Itō via Shuzenji, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by bus. This is the only spa on the western coast of Izu peninsula, and it is also a bathing resort. In the mountain behind the spa there is a small gold mine.

Dōgashima: All around the Dōgashima islands there are caves of various sizes which were caused by the erosive action of the waves, driven by the west wind upon the complex rock. From the car windows along the west coast from Dōgashima down

to Shimoda this phenomenon can be seen at various places. Dogashima and Irō Cape have the best examples. The former lie about 2.7 miles north of the town of Matsuzaki.

Matsuzaki, a quiet little town bearing characteristics of a warm southern climate, is famous as a watering place in summer and a winter resort during the cold season. Because of the greater warmth the town is also well known as the place where silk cocoons are gathered several weeks earlier than in any other town in the district.

Along the Cross-Country Route

Mishima, 75 miles from To- kyo, 3 hrs. by train, one of the

three big northern entrances to the peninsula, located at the western foot of Mt. Hakone, is known for its ancient Shintō shrine, Mishima Jinsha.

Nirayama, situated to the east of Nirayama station (6 miles from Mishima, 22 min. by electric car) on the Sunzu electric car line, though only a little village, has more than ten historical landmarks, including the remains of the oldest reverberatory furnace in Japan.

Nirayama Castle, on a little pine-clad hill 0.6 mile east of Nirayama station, now consisting only of the moat and the external enclosure of the inner-citadel, was once one of the important strongholds of the Hōjō Clan



The reverberatory at Nirayama.



Shuzenji, rich in historic interest, is a popular hot-spring resort on the Izu I

which, with Odawara as its headquarters, prospered for about 100 years in the 16th century.

Egawa's Old House, located near Nirayama station, is perhaps the oldest existing private house in Japan, daing from 700 years ago. In this house was born Egawa-Tarozaemon, known as Tan-an, who introduced Western gunnery into Japan in the Edo period (1600–1867).

Nagaoka, about 1 mile from Izu-Nagaoka station (30 min. by electric car from Mishima) on the Sunzu electric-car line, is a popular resort where the majority of the hot springs have an alkaline content. The presence of these hot springs, together with the equable climate, has induced a number of well-to-do city people to build villas in and around the spa town. Near Izu-Nagaoka station, there is a spa called Kona, which is said to have been popular since the Kamakura period in the 13th and the 14th centuries.

Shuzenji Spa (12.3 miles from Mishima, 48 min. by electric ear; 17.7 miles from Itō, 13 hrs. by bus; 20.5 miles from Numazu, 13 hrs. by bus): This town from olden times has been the best known of the inland spas on the Izu peninsula. It has 17 saline hot springs which are efficacious for gastric and skin diseases. A Tempyō-style

bathroom at the Arai-kan inn, well known for its gorgeous old style structure, is worth seeing. Besides being a hot-spring resort, Shuzenji is much talked of as the place where Minamoto-Yoriie, a chieftain of the Minamoto family, died an unfortunate death in the declining days of the Minamoto regime in the 12th century. The romance of this illustrious warrior is often staged in Kabuki plays.

Hiking from Shuzenji Route: Shuzenji Spa—(on foot, 1½ hrs.)—Ikken-ya—(on foot, 2 hrs. via Hokkezuka)—Heta Pass, Mt. Daruma—(on foot, 1½ hrs.)—Heta Pass—(on foot, 1½ hrs.)—Kishō—(by bus, 1½ hrs.)—Numazu. From Heta, a ferry service is also available either to Numazu (about 1 hr.) or to Toi Spa (40 min.).

The outstanding feature of this route is a distant view of Mt. Fuji which can be seen at many points along the route. The panoramic view of the mountains and the surrounding country seen from Mt. Daruma is especially appreciated by those with cameras. It was from the summit of this mountain that several expert cameramen from Tōkyo succeeded in getting the excellent picture of the Peerless Fuji which was exhibited at the 1939 New York World's Fair in an enlarged form, 120 feet by 27 feet. All over the slopes of Hokkezuka azalea shrubs are found in great abundance, adding in no small measure to the gaiety and brightness of the scenery when they are in bloom towards the end of May.

Ohito Spa: A little to the north of Shuzenji station along the main road, there is the Ohito Spa which has recently been enjoying general popularity.

Funabara lies along the motor road between Shuzenji and Toi and has three bitter saline hot springs efficacious for gastric and skin diseases.

Yoshina, 7 miles south of Shuzenji station and a short distance from the Shimoda highway, and Yugashima, 7.8 miles from Shuzenji along the northwest circuit of the Amagi range, are famous resorts in the central mountain districts.

The Joren Waterfall (about 100 feet high; 30 min. on foot from Yugashima) adds considerably to the beauty of the surroundings.

Mt. Amagi (14 miles from Shuzenji to the Amagi Pass, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by bus; 20.8 miles from Shimoda, 2 hrs. by bus): This mountain, occupying the central part of the peninsula, consists of

a group of extinct volcanoes such as Manjirō and Manzaburō. The area is thickly covered with a luxuriant forest growth, the timber from which is famed for its excellent quality. The mountain is also alive with wild boar, deer, rabbits and all sorts of game birds, making it a popular place for hunters.

In spring, the mountain cherries; from later spring towards early summer, the fresh verdure and multicolored azaleas; in autumn, the gorgeous hues of the leaves weaving their brilliant drapery—all combine to present their particular seasonal attraction in the heart of Mt. Amagi.

Lake Hatchō-ike (alt. 4,265 feet; ½ mile in circumference; 2 hrs. on foot from Amagi Pass), which nestles in the secluded virgin forest of Mt. Amagi, presents an especially attractive appearance in spring and autumn. A species of green frogs, a specialty of the locality, which lays Its eggs on branches of the trees during the summer months, is a natural curiosity worthy of the attention of lovers of wild life.

WHAT TO BUY

Of the important products of this district, these are suggested as souvenirs: mushrooms; camellia oil from Oshima Island;

CHAPTER 9: IZU PENINSULA

(159)

gampishi. a kind of Japanese paper made from the fiber of the gampishi. a kind of fabric made from the fiber gampi shrub, gampi

Souvenir shops		
	Situated at	Articles
Name	Ginza-dōri, Atami	Wooden ware, toys
Hakoneya	Start Cools and	Geta ware, toys
Hyōtan-ya		크레이지 아니즘의 마음에게 튀겨비다고 된 것을 보이라고 하지 않아 보다고 하고싶다.
Kashiwaya Shōten	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Camellia oil
Kinukawaya	and or the state of the	Gampi fabrics & products
Komiya	man and the American)) W/ - 3
/Maruya		Wooden ware, toys
Nisshimbō		Embroidery, metal ware, porcelain
Satō Shōten		Camellia oil, wooden ware
Sawaguchiya Shōten	and strong and the	Wooden ware, toys
Watanabe Shōten	2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	Gampi fabrics & products
Tōyoko Dept. Store	Kaigan-dōri, Atami	Miscellaneous goods
Tsukada Shōten	,,	Japanese dolls
	Hon-chō, Atami	Curios
Edokko		

SPECIMEN SIGHTSEEING TOURS

From Tōkyō to the Izu Peninsula and Back

On the peninsula, there is a network of motor-bus lines. The following motorcar itineraries are planned on a 30 MPH basis. Figures in brackets indicate mileage.

One-Day Trips:

- (A) Tōkyō—(64.9, by train)—Atami*—(64.9, by train)—Tōkyō.
- (B) Tōkyō—(52.1, by train)—Odawara-(7.5, by electric car)-Miyanoshita* – (7, by bus) – Moto-Hakone – (7, by bus) – Jukkoku Pass—(6, by bus) — Atami* - (64.9, by train) -Tōkyō.

*The tourist can turn the above-mentioned one-day trip plans into weekend itineraries by spending the night according to choice at one of the places marked with an asterisk.

Two-Day Trips:

(A) Tōkyō-(64.9, by train)-Atami*-(10.4, by train)-Itō-(4.5, by bus)—Kawana*—(13,

by bus)—Atakawa—(17, by bus) -Shimoda*-(18, by bus) -Matsuzaki-(18, by bus)-Toi-(20, by bus)-Shuzenji-(12.3, by electric car) - Mishima-(73.1, by train)-Tōkyō. (B) Tōkyō-(64.9, by train)-Atami*—(10.4, by train)—Itō— (4.5, by bus)-Kawana*-(19, by bus)-Yatsu-(12, by bus) -Shimoda*-(11, by bus)-Yugano - (22, by bus) - Shuzenji-(9, by bus)-Nagaoka -(5, by bus)-Mito-(8.5, by bus)-Numazu-(17.5 by bus) -Moto-Hakone - (7, by bus) -Miyanoshita*-(7.5, by electric car) - Odawara - (52.1, by train)-Tokyo.

Three-Day Trips:

(A) Tōkyō -(70 nautical miles)-Oshima Island—(30 nautical miles) - Shimoda* - (31, by bus)-Kawana*-(4.5, by bus) $-1t\bar{o}$ - (75.3, by train) -Tōkyō.

Remarks: Places marked with asterisks have hotels for foreign visitors.

Motor roads: For Tokyo-Odawara - Mishima - Numazu, take Route 1; for Odawara-Atami-Itō-Kawana-Yatsu -Shimoda, take Route 347; for Mishima - Yugashima -Shimoda, take Route 345; for Toi - Matsuzaki - Shimoda, take Route 343.

ANNUAL EVENTS

About the middle of January: The plum blossoms of the famous garden at Atami and in other places are ready for visitors in late January, about two months before the season in Tokyo. A Plum-Blossom Festival is heldannually at Atami in memory of the late Kōyō Ozaki, a wellknown novelist of the Meiji Era.

About the middle of April: Funa Matsuri or Boat Festival at the Ose Myōjin Shrine (5 nautical miles from Numazu; 11 miles from Mito, motor-buses are available from Mito to Enashi, 9.2 miles). The shrine which is located at the tip of Cape Ose holds a Boat Festival. On this occasion, hundreds of gaily festooned fishing-boats of various sizes gather around the Cape from the surrounding district. The whole scene presents a very lively appearance, - the boats loaded with happy youngsters dressed similarly in red shirts, dancing spiritedly to the music of flutes and drums played by fishermen.

April 10: Kurofune Matsuri, or the Black Ship Festival at Shimoda. Towards the end of the Tokugawa Shōgunate, Com-

modore Perry's fleet, now often referred to as the "Black Ships," paid a visit to Shimoda twice, and two years after, Townsend Harris, first U.S. consul-general, made the Gyokusenji Temle his office and resident. To commemorate this, the town holds what is called the "Black Ship Festival" on this day. The celebrations include Buddhist ceremonies, a historical exhibition. firework displays, and other performances. People, both foreign and Japanese, gather from far and near to witness the festival.

June 1: The opening day of ayu fishing. The Kanō River and the Naka River are famous for the ayu fishing that can be enjoyed in their waters. Popular spots for fishing may be found at the following places: Ōhito, Sagasawa, Yaguma, Matsuzaki.

August 15-16: Anjin Ma-

tsuri is held at Itō in memory of William Adams (known in Japan as Miura-Anjin), who built here Japan's first ocean-going vessels. The main attractions of the festival are dancing, fancy processions, firework displays, and events which suggest memories of Anjin.

During the summer months: Green frogs which take to the branches of trees in the forest near Lake Hatchō-ike among Mt. Amagi are a novelty in this district.

November 1: The hunting season opens on Mt. Amagi and Mt. Daruma, which are alive with wild boars, rabbits, and game birds, attracting a large number of hunters during the season ending on January 31.

All the year round: The Kawana Golf Links are open even in the midst of winter.

Language and and a

CHAPTER 10: ŌSHIMA

Ōshima, Home of Camellias and Anko Girls

A volcano at your doorstep! It is neither extinct nor dormant, but interestingly active, always emitting fearful clouds of sulphury fumes and smoke. It has taken dozens of lives, formerly having the reputation of being Suicide Mountain.

Because of the newly-built smart stream-lined ships of the Tōkai Kisen Company, which ply between Tōkyō and Ōshima, this island is within weekending distance.

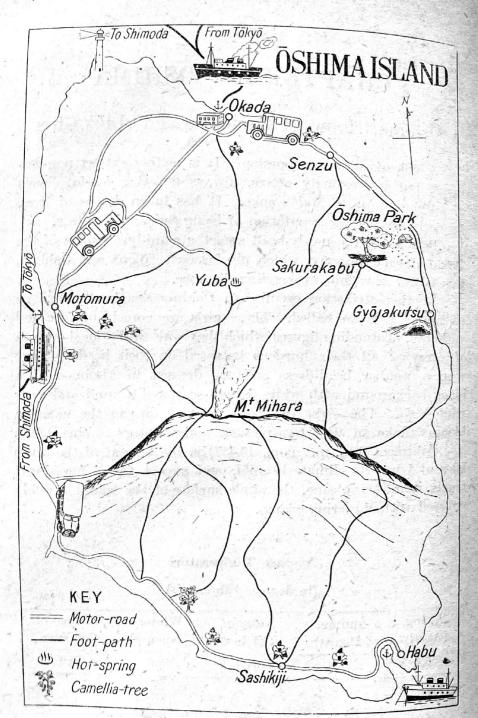
Another attraction peculiar to Oshima are the "anko," as its native girls are called. These girls are comely of face and with tall, upstanding figures which they owe to the local custom of carrying all their burdens balanced on their heads. They wear a peculiar head-dress and are dressed in kimonos of a black background with white figures scattered around and wear white tabi. The sight of these "anko" among the camellia blooms make an attractive picture to the visitors to this island.

Oshima (36 sq. m.: pop., 15,417) is the biggest of the seven isles of Izu. Its climate is mild, and except for a few desert tracts near the volcano, the whole surface of the island is richly covered with flowering plants.

Average Temperature

(in degrees Fahrenheit)

Spring (April)	Summer (August)	Autumn (October)	Winter (January)	Average of the Year
55.4	78.4	64.4	48.6	60.6



HOW TO REACH

Ōshima is about 70 nautical miles distant from Tōkyō, 8 or 9 hours' trip by the steamers of the Tōkai Kisen Company, and about 20 nautical miles from Itō Spa in Izu peninsula, a 2-hour ride on the Tōkai Kisen line.

Tokyo-Oshima Line

Every day	Ports of call	Every day
(Read down) 8:00 p.m. 5:00 a.m.	Lv. Tsukishima(Tōkyō) Ar. Ar. Okada (Ōshima) Motomura(Ōshima) Lv.	8:00 p.m. —— 2:30 p.m.
		(Read up)

Oshima-Ito-Shimoda Line

Even days of the month	Ports of call		Odd days of the month
(Read down)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
6:00 a.m.	Lv. Habu (Oshima)	Ar.	3:20 p.m.
7:00 a.m.	Lv. Motomura(Ōshim	a)Lv.	2:30 p.m.
8:00 a.m.	Lv. Okada (Ōshima)	1	
10 : 00 a.m. 1 : 30 p.m.	Ar. Itō (Izu)	Lv. Ar.	12:00 a.m. 11:10 a.m.
3:10 p.m.	Lv. Inatori (Izu)	Lv.	9 : 30 a.m.
3:40 p.m.	Lv. Mitaka (Izu)	Lv.	9:00 a.m.
4:40 p.m.	Ar. Shimoda (Izu)	Lv.	8:00 a.m.
	3-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1		
The second secon	4.		(Read up)

(as of Nov. 22, 1949)

Bus service in Oshima:

(1) Senzu Line: Motomura — Kankō Hotel—Okada—Senzu (7.5 miles)

From Okada to
Mt. Mihara via Yuba
Motomura
Habu via Motomura
Senzu
Oshima Park via Senzu

(2) Habu Line: Motomura – Nomasu—Mabuse—Habu(10 miles)

Miles

4.7 (on foot) 4.4 (by bus) 14.8 (by bus)

3.5 (by bus)

4.9 (by bus and then on foot)

WHERE TO STAY

Hotel:

Name Ōshima Kankō Hotel Situated at Okaka Remarks
Off Limits to all Allied Personnel

WHAT TO SEE

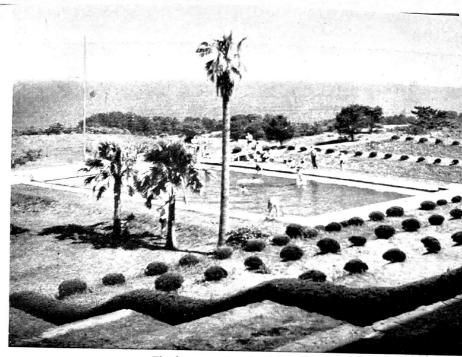
Okada, situated on the northeast coast of Ōshima Island, is the first port-of-call for the Tōkyō-Ōshima liners of the Tōkai Kisen Co. It is a fishing port built on a fine harbor sheltered from the strong west winds. The Ōshima Kankō Hotel (31 rooms), five minutes by foot from the port, is the only European-style hotel on the island.

Motomura, in the center of the island, is the seat of the insular government, and the port of departure for the mainland. Okada and Motomura are the starting points for sightseeing trips on the island.

Mt. Mihara, an active volcano, is about 4.7 miles from

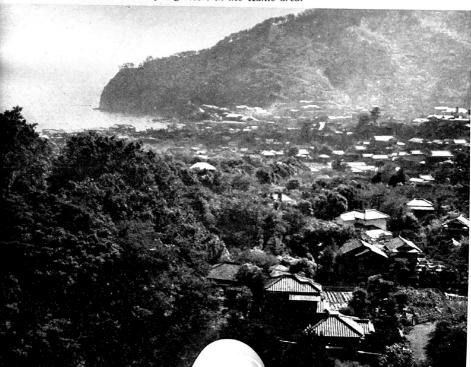
Okada and can be climbed in about 3 hours. It is a fine specimen of a double crater and is preserved in almost perfect condition. Inside of the crater-ring there is a small barren plain, covered with outcroppings of lava rocks. It has a dreary air about it and is called "sabaku" (desert) by the islanders. The crater at the summit is about 2,470 feet above see level. The volcanic fire in the mountain is called by the islanders "gojinka" or holy fire. The thick volume of smoke constantly arising from the crater strikes the visitor with an awesome feeling not easily forgotten.

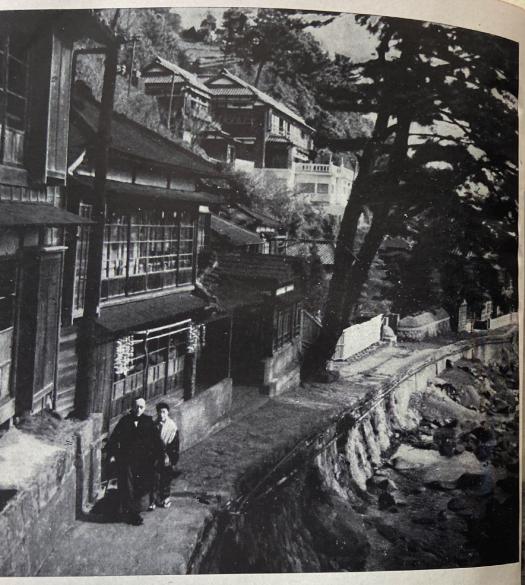
Yuba is the seat of a vapour spring on the northern slope of



The fine open-air swimming pool at Kawana overlooks the sea.

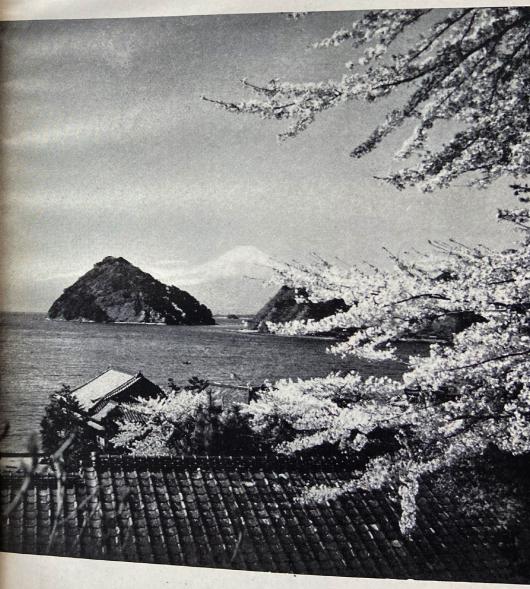
Atami. all-year-round hot-spring resort in the Kanto area.





Atakawa, a quiet little spa on the east coast of Izu.

A spring scene featuring Fujisan and the cherry-blossoms as seen from Mito on the western cost of Izu.





Shirahama at the southern tip of the Boso Peninsula, has ideal spots for picnicking.



The Okada Pier on Oshima Island, from which the steamships leave for Ito and Shimoda on the Izu Peninsula.



Anko girls, dressed in the typical Oshima style, usually carry their loads on their heads.

Mt. Mihara. Very primitive hathing accommodations have been provided by the villagers for the convenience of visitors.

Sakurakabu is the name of a huge cherry-tree growing about 2.5 miles southwest of Senzu. It has a girth of about 20 feet and with its spreading branches forms a grove in itself. In the flower season (April-May) the place is frequented by holiday-makers.

Oshima Park, affords the finest view on the island. This natural park covers more than 1,322 acres, and has a small zoological garden (now closed), extensive camping grounds, and other facilities for outdoor life. By the side of the zoological

garden there is a gleaming white-house called "Kuroshiogoya" (Black Current Hut), which provides holiday-makers with cheap and convenient accommodations. Capacity: 200 persons.

The Gyōjakutsu Cave is said to have been the favorite resort of an ascetic exile, En-no-Shōkaku. It is at the foot of Gyōyama, about 3 and a half miles from Senzu, and is washed by the dashing waves. In the cave there is a stone image of a Buddhist divinity, believed to have been carved by the ascetic himself.

Habu, about 14.8 miles from Okada, is a harbor formed by the encroachment of the sea upon the crater of an old extinct volcano. The harbor is crowded

with fishing-boats in the season when bonito and other fish are caught in large quantities.

WHAT TO BUY

Bottles of camellia oil are on sale at all the souvenir stores on the island. This kind of oil is the best to be found in Japan. Camellia oil is an excellent tonic for the hair, and may be used also in cooking.

SPECIMEN SIGHTSEEING TOURS

Two- or Three-Day Trips

Stay one night or two at the Kankō Hotel at Okada.

Route: (Figures in brackets indicate mileage)

- (A) Tsukishima (Tōkyō) (70 nautical miles) Okada (Ōshima)—(4.7, on foot)—Mt Mihara—(3, on foot)—Motomura—(70 nautical miles)—Tsukishima (Tōkyō).
- (B) Tsukishima (Tōkyō) (70

nautical miles) — Okada (Ōshima)—(4.7, on foot)—Mt. Mihara—(7.5, on foot)—Habu—(10.4, by bus)—Motomura—(70 nautical miles)—Tsukishima (Tōkyō).

(C) Tsukishima (Tōkyō) — (70 nautical miles) — Okada (Ōshima) — (4.7, on foot) — Mt. Mihara—(4.7, on foot)— Okada—(20 nautical miles)— Itō—(73.8, by train)—Tōkyō.

ANNUAL EVENTS

December to March: The camellia blossoms on the island delight visitors during these months. In February when they are at their best, some of the motor roads turn into fairylike avenues, lined with the dainty blooms.

April to May: The cherryblossoms at Sakurakabu are a beautiful sight.

June: The song of the *uguisu* (bush-warbler) is heard frequently on the island.

June 15: Annual festival in honor of the Gyōjakutsu Cave.

CHAPTER 11: BŌSŌ PENINSULA

Bōsō Peninsula, Tōkyō's Storehouse

The bounteous supply of fresh fish and vegetables from the Bōsō peninsula has long been, and still is, such a great boon to the citizens of Tōkyō that they often call this region their "storehouse." Of these supplies, the fish caught by the Bōsō people ranks first in quality among all the prefectures of Japan, sharing places only with Hokkaidō. This fact, together with the numerous scenic spots scattered all over the peninsula, has made Bōsō the most frequented tourist resort in the neighborhood of Tōkyō.

Surrounded by the sea on three sides, and having two big rivers on the north—Toné and Edo—the Bōsō peninsula is almost an island. It comprises Chiba prefecture and has a population of 2,112,853. (Area, 1,960 square miles).

HOW TO REACH

For a tour in Bōsō, a one- or two-day circular trip may be recommended; the starting point is Ryōgoku (in Tōkyō) or Chiba Station, both of which are connected with Tōkyō Station by electric trains.

Most of the places of interest in Bōsō lie within easy access from Tōkyō, as the peninsula is covered by a fine network of railways and motor roads, while the coast is serviced by steamers sailing once a day between Kachidoki-bashi Bridge in downtown Tōkyō, and Kisarazu on Tōkyō Bay.

By rail from	Distance	Time required
Ryōgoku (Tōkyō) to	(in miles)	(in hrs. & min.)
Chiba	22.7	0:58
Kisarazu	44.7	2:01
Tateyama	78.7	3:38
Kamogawa	80.9	3:54
그렇게 되었다면 그 이 교육하는 그 나를 하면 수 없는 것이 없었다.		

	11. BOSO P	ENINSULA	(173)
Kominato	75.3	3 : 39	
Katsuura	67.0	3:11	
\overline{O}hara	57.9	2:49	Section of
Chōshi	72.8	. 3:25	
Narita	40.4	2:02	
Sawara	57.1	3:00	

CHAPTER 11. POSO DE

WHERE TO STAY

	Inns:		
	Name	Situated at	
	Shin-Kisarazu Hotel	Kisarazu, Chiba	Pref.
,	Iwamekan	Shirahama, "	
	Azuma-ya	Kamogawa, "	
	Sagami-ya	,,	
	Takeno-ya	"	
	Yoshida-ya	,,	
	Seikaiya	Kominato, ,	
	Ōnoya	Narita, ,	,
	Gyōkei-kan	Chōshi,	,
	Mito Kankō Hotel	Mito, Ibaraki P	ref.
	Isohama Kankō Hotel	Techama	,
	Fukuroda Onsen Hotel	Fukuroda	

WHAT TO SEE

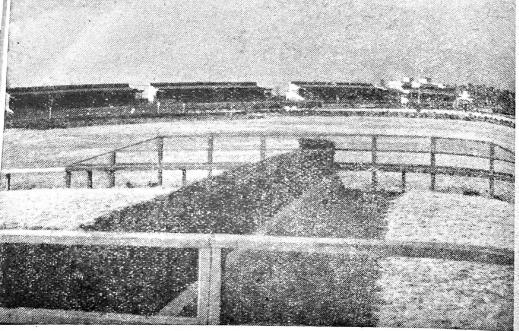
Nakayama Racecourse (9.7 miles from Ryōgoku, Tōkyō, 25 min. by electric train) is one of the largest racecourses in Japan, and when the racing season is open—in spring and autumn—it attracts—large numbers of turf fans from town and country.

Chiba (pop. 122,006; 22.7 miles from Ryōgoku, 53 min. by electric train), is the seat of the Chiba Prefectural Government. Its bathing beach on Tōkyō Bay is noted for its abundance of shell-fish, the gathering of which is a

great attraction to the people of the surrounding cities and towns.

Kisarazu (44.7 miles from Ryōgoku) and Hota (67.2 miles from Ryōgoku) are also famous bathing resorts on Tōkyō Bay.

Mt. Kanō (alt. 1,155 ft.) is the highest and most famous mountain on the peninsula and from its summit one can get a superb view of the surrounding mountains, and, in far distance, of the Pacific Ocean and Tōkyō Bay. A Buddhist temple of great antiquity, called Jin-ya-ji, is



Nakayama Racecourse

situated on the mountain top.

There are three routes leading to the summit: (1) From Kisarazu, about 11 miles; (2) from Sanukimachi, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; (3) from Kazusa-Minato, over 6 miles.

Mt. Nokogiri or Saw Mountain (alt. 996 ft. 1½ hrs. required to reach the top and back from Hota) takes its name from its serrated peaks. It rises abruptly from the sea, and is known for its fantastically-shaped rocks. On the slope half way up stands the old temple of Nippōn-ji with its carved stone images of the Five Hundred Rakan (Buddhist disciples).

Tateyama (78.7 miles from Ryōgoku, 3 hrs. 38 min. by train) is one of the best bathing resorts on the peninsula. The bay of the same name on which the town stands is fittingly styled "Mirror Bay" because of its reflection of Mt. Fuji which can be seen on fine days. On the bay there are two small islands which add much to the beauty of the emerald water.

Shirahama (10 miles from Tateyama, motor bus available) is at the southern tip of the peninsula and has a lighthouse, 89 ft. high and 133 ft. above sea level, which was built in 1860 according to the plans of a French engineer.

A part of Nokoziri ("Saw-Tcothed") Mountain on Boso Peninsula.



Mt. Kiyosumi (alt. 1,280 ft. and 4 miles from Awa-Amatsu (77.4 miles from Ryōgoku) is an easy mountain to climb. Dense forests cover an area of about 5,500 acres on it. On the summit stands the Kiyosumi Temple where Nichiren, founder of the Nichiren sect of Buddhism, served his novitiate. On the mountain are a station for the culture of mushrooms and a zoological garden for wild animals, both belonging to Tōkyō University.

Kominato (75.3 miles from Ryōgoku), one of the fishing towns of Bōsō, owes its popularity not only to its enchanting natural beauty, but also to its historical association with Nichiren who

was born there. Tanjōji Temple dedicated to the Buddhist saint is located about one mile southeast of the railway station. A 30-minute boat trip takes one to a famous point on the bay where one can see hundreds and thousands of sea breams jumping and darting in the water after the food thrown them by visitors.

Katsuura (pop. 14,000), 67.0 miles by train from Ryōgoku, requiring 3 hrs. 11 min., is one of the two thriving fishing ports on the Pacific side of the peninsula, the other being Chōshi. It is the chief market for sardines, bonitos, and other fish caught in the neighboring seas. The town is built on a cove sheltered by

the Cape of Katsuura and has an excellent bathing beach.

Kujūkurihama is a 36-mile long, sandy crescent beach to the

southwest of Chōshi facing the Pacific. The sea in the neighborhood of Kujūkurihama is one of Japan's biggest fishing grounds.

SPECIMEN SIGHTSEEING TOURS

Route: (Figures in brackets indicate mileage)

Ryōgoku (Tōkyō) — (9.7, by train)—Shimōsa-Nakayama— (12.9, by train)—Chiba—(22.1, by train) — Kisarazu — (12.1, by train) — Sanukimachi — (10.4, by train)—Hota— (11.4, by train)—Tateyama—(9.3, by bus)—Awa-Shirahama—(7.4, by bus)—Chikura—(17.5, by

A fine fisherwoman's haul—the striped bonito.

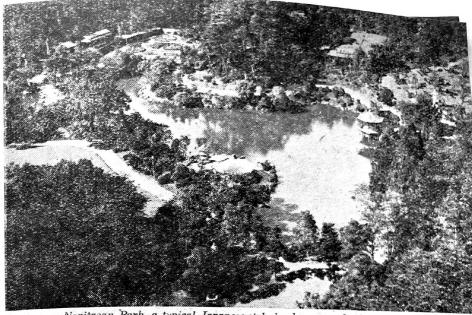


train)—Awa-Amatsu—(2.8, by train)—Awa-Kominato—(8.2, by train)—Katsuura—(29.8, by train)—\overline{O}ami—(14.4, by train)—Chiba—(22.7, by train)—Ryōgoku (Tōkyō).

Motor roads: For Tōkyō—Chiba
—Kisarazu—Tateyama, take
Route 2; for Tateyama—
Shirahama — Awa-Kominato
—Ōhara, take Route 421; for
Ōhara—Mobara, take Route
429; for Mobara—Ōami—
Chiba, take Route 431 and
then 310.

Places of Interest north of Boso

Narita (2 hrs. by National train from Ueno, Tōkyō, or 15 hrs. by the Keisei Electric Line from Ueno, Tōkyō), is famous for Shinshōji Temple, better known as Narita Fudō, for it is dedicated to Fudō, a Buddhist divinity believed to have the power to foil the snares of devils. The stream of visitors becomes tremendously swollen on the days of the temple festivals in January, May and September, as well as on the day



Naritasan Park, a typical Japanese-style landscape garden behind the Shinshoji Temple at Narita.

of Setsubun (usually on February 4) when a traditional bean-throwing ceremony is performed.

Even in the off season the temple is worth a visit. Its architectural beauty is well known. All the transoms bear engravings of birds, animals and the 500 disciples of Buddha, and on four of the main doors are inset the images of the 24 sages of ancient China.

The temple has also a charming Japanese-style landscape garden.

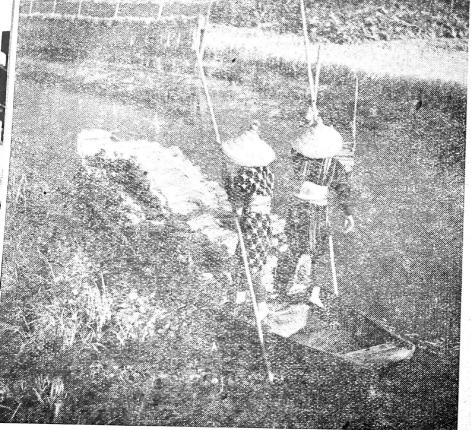
Sanrizuka: The visitor to Narita in spring is advised not to miss Sanrizuka pasture in the vicinity. Covering about 900 acres and planted with a hundred thousand cherry-trees, the pasture makes a beautiful sight in spring when the trees are in bloom and

large numbers of flower admirers, mostly from Tōkyō wander about.

Motor roads: For Tōkyō— Funabashi, take Route 2, for Funabashi—Narita, take Route 316.

Suikyō: To the north of the Bōsō peninsula across the River Toné, there spreads a scenic, much-indented lake called Kasumi-ga-ura. This lake and its environs, including the River Toné, is collectively called Suikyō, or the Water District, and is so rich in places of interest that a tour around them, mostly by boat, is one of the greatest pleasures for Tōkyō people all the year round.

Route: (Figures in brackets indicate mileage)
Ryōgoku (Tōkyō) — (57.1, by rail) — Sawara — (5 nautical



A familiar scene seen frequently in the Suikyo district.

miles)—Itako—(5.6, by bus)— Kashima Shrine—(13 nautical miles)—Tsuchiura—(40.5, by rail)—Ueno (Tōkyō).

Sawara is an important center of distribution, being also the pivot of the transportation activities on the river. It is the starting point to places of interest in this district.

Katori Shrine (2.3 miles from Sawara) is one of the oldest Shintō shrines in Japan and its present buildings date from the 17th century. From the terrace behind

the shrine an extensive view of the River Toné and the surrounding district can be seen.

Itako (one hour by motorboat from Sawara; or 9.4 miles, 40 minutes by motor-bus from Sawara), the center of this district, is famous for the Ayame Odori (folk dance) which the people perform with enthusiasm on felicitous occasions. A fine view of the lake district is seen from Inariyama, a hill to the northwest of the town.

Kashima Shrine is similar

in architectural design to the Katori Shrine. The hill on which the shrine is situated is called Mikasayama and is noted for its cherry-blossoms and azaleas in spring.

Lake Kasumigaura is connected with the River Toné through a narrow channel. It is the second largest lake in Japan, the largest being Lake Biwa, and has a circumference of about 84 miles, measuring 17 miles from east to west and 15 miles from north to south. In this lake shrimps and wakasagi (small freshwater fish) are caught. The eastern shore of the lake is a well-known hunting ground for wild ducks.

Motor roads: For Tōkyō— Funabashi, take Route 2; for Funabashi—Sawara, take Route 318; for Tsuchiura—Tōkyō, take Route 3.

Chōshi (72.8 miles from Ryōgoku, time required 3 hrs. and 25 min. by the Sōbu Main Line) on the southern bank of the mouth of the River Toné is a fishing center and is famous for the manufacture of soy sauce. This is the starting point for steamers sailing up the stream to Kasumigaura and other places.

Iinuma Kannon, one mile east of Chōshi Station, is dedicated to the Eleven-faced Kannon. The main hall in the center was built at the end of the 16th

century. The temple has a fine location, with a thick wood behind and a fine view of the month of the River Toné in front.

Kawaguchi Myōjin is on an elevation at the rear of the Iinuma Kannon Temple. Though the shrine itself is small, its location is good and from it one can get a bird's-eye view of the harbor and the town of Chōshi.

The Choshi Wireless Telegraph Station, 2.5 miles east of the station, was opened in May, 1908. The mast measures 232 feet above ground and 13 feet underground.

Inubō is 4 miles from Chōshi. The beach with its background of pinewoods is an excellent bathing place. Pleasant excursions can be made all along the coast. On the southwest are Komagaura and Cape Inuwaka; on the northeast stands a lighthouse and off the shore is Ashika Island. The lighthouse is a 10-minute walk from Inubō station on the Chōshi Railway. Flashes every half minute, visible at a distance of 19.5 miles, light up the sea for mariners.

Motor roads: For Tōkyō—
Abiko, take Route 3; for
Abiko—Chōshi, take Route
318.

Mito (pop. 61,416, 72.5 miles from Ueno, Tōkyō, 3 hrs. 16 min. by train on the Jōban Line) is well known for its production of tobacco which amounts to the value of a few million yen. It is also known for its historical glamor and scenic beauty. The most notable feature of the city is Kairakuen, a landscape garden, which is 1½ miles north of Mito Station. It is among the best of the gardens in Japan. This garden-park (25 acres) has a pretty plum-tree orchard, comprising several thousand gnarled plumtrees. Early in spring they put forth their fragrant and colorful flowers.

Fukuroda Spa is 0.6 mile

east of Fukuroda station on the Suigun Line, 2 hours by train from Mito. This spa overlooks a beautiful stretch along the river Taki. Fukuroda Fall, about one mile east of, and a 30-minute walk from the spa, falls in four cascades for a total height of about 495 feet. Its width is approximately 265 feet. This district is famous for its colorful autumnal foliage.

Motor roads: For Tōkyō—Mito, take Route 3; for Mito — Fukuroda, take Route 465.

ANNUAL EVENTS

February 3 or 4: Mamemaki or the Bean-Throwing Ceremony, at the Fudō Temple of Narita. This is one of the most interesting of the bean-throwing ceremonies in the Kantō area, attracting hundreds of thousands of people from Tōkyō and its environs. Wrestlers and actors of great popularity, all in classical dress, usually act as bean-throwers. According to the lunar calendar, the festival of Setsubun, or division of seasons, marks the last day of winter.

March to June: The spring horse-races take place at the racecourse of Nakayama, continuing for eight days.

March 9: The Saitōsai Festival of the Kashima Shrine is held to pray to God for peace and a rich harvest. A large number of inhabitants of the surrounding districts gather to the precincts, holding flags and beating drums. Some of them visit the shrine in groups, all gaily attired, and each group with ten-year-old boys at the head of the procession.

The first part of April: The season for shell-hunting is in full swing at many beaches of Tōkyō Bay. Also, the cherry flowers at Sanrizuka, near Narita, are at their best.

May 5: Mitaue Matsuri, or the Rice Planting Festival of the Katori Shrine. On this occasion a fair group of young girls, dressed alike, plant rice seedlings in the fields of the shrine, singing a song to the accompaniment of traditional music peculiar to this district.

May 28: The Kaichō Festival at Fudō Temple, Narita, in which devotees worship at the image of Fudō or Acala, a famous Buddhist divinity.

September 1-2-3: The Shinkosai Festival takes place at the Kashima Shrine. In the evening crowds of people come up to the precincts, bringing bamboo poles, each with a lighted lantern at the top. This is a very colorful event and is worth seeing.

October to December: The autumn horse-races are held at the Nakayama Racecourse for a period of eight days.

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Other Local Offices:

In the principal cities and tourist centers throughout Japan.

Meiji Shrine Outer

Baseball Field in

INDEX

Abbreviations

C Ceremony	$P. \dots Park$
F Festival	R River
H Hotel	Sh Shrine
La Lake	Sta Station
Li Line	T Temple
N.P National Park	

A

Abiko (Sta.), 54, 179 Abiko Golf Club, 54 Aburatsubo Bay, 108 Acala, 181 Adachi, Kenkō, 9 Adams, William, 40, 104, 105, 149, 160 Afghan Mission, 49 Agano, 60, 66 Akagi, Mt., 68 Akakura, 53, 127 Akamon, 46 Akasaka Detached Palace, 44 Akebono-chō, 18 Akechidaira, 82 Aki Basho, 70 Akihabara, 30 Akikawa, R., 72 Alcock, Rutherford, 148 amacha, 71 Amagi, Mt., 146, 157,

160 Amagi Pass, 146, 157 Amagi range, 157 American Consulate, 10, 18 American Embassy, 36, 49 American Legation, 41 Amitabha, 90 angling, 132, 143, 150, 152, 160 Anjin-chō, 105 Anjin Matsuri, 160 Anjinzuka Sta., 104 anko, 161 Ankokuronji T., 96 Aokibashi car-stop, 10 Aokigahara, 131 Aomori, 30 Aoyama Detached Palace, 57 Apostolic Delegation. Arakawa, R., 53, 65,

71

Arasawa Bridge, 82 Arasawa, R., 82 Arashiyama, 46 Armed Forces Radio Service, 36 Asahi, the, 33 Asakawa, 30, 58, 59 Asakusa (& the section east of the Sumida), 34, 48ff., 57 Asakusa amusement district, 50 Asakusa P., 48, 57 Asakusa Sta., 48 Asama, Mt., 66, 68 Ashika Island, 179 Ashikaga family, 102 Ashikaga, Motouji, 95 Ashikaga, Sadauji, 96 Ashikaga, Tadayoshi, 95 Ashikaga, Takauji, 95, 96 Ashikaga, Yoshikane, 96

Ashikaga, Yoshiuji, 96 Ashinoyu, 117, 119 Asukayama, 71 Atakawa, 146, 150, 159 Atami, 3, 117, 122, 124, 143ff., 146, 147, 158ff. Atami H., 147 Atami Kanko H., 147 Atami Sanno H., 147 Atsugi, 7, 30 Atsugi Li., 7 Attorney-General's Office, 36 Australian Mission, 49 Autumn sumō matches, 70 average temperature, 2 Awa-Amatsu Sta., 175, 176 Awa-Kominato Sta., 176 Awa Province, 97 Awa-Shirahama, 176 Ayame Odori, 178 ayu, 72, 160 Azabu Tennis Court, 51 azaleas, 86, 120, 127, 130, 156, 157, 179 Azuma Odori, 51

E

"Back-Viewing Cascade," 82 Bank of Japan, 40 Bank of Tōkyō, 40 baseball, 51

Garden, 42 Bashamichi, 18 Bat Cave, 131 battledore and shuttlecock, 69 "Beach of A Thousand Pines," 153 Bean Throwing C., 70, 177, 180 Belgian Diplomatic Mission, 49 Belt Li., 29 Benten, 41, 58, 102 Benten, 86 Biddle, Commodore, 105 Big Hell, 120 Biwa, La., 179 Black Current, 2 Black Current Hut. 169 Black Ships, 5, 160 Black Ship F., 159 Blind School, 58 Bluff, 6 Board of Trade, 37 Boat F., 159 boating, 53, 122, 127, 132, 150 Bōeki Chō, 37 Bon-fire fête, 122, 124 Book-shop Street, 44, 57 Boso Peninsula, 95, 97, 106, 171ff. Botanical Garden, 46, 58 Boys' F., 71

British Commonwealth War
Cemetery, 9, 19
British ConsulateGeneral, 18
British Embassy, 49
"Brocade Beach," 148
Bund, 6
Bund H., 8
Bungo Province, 105
Bunkyō-ku, 33, 34
Burmese Mission, 49
Butsugenji T., 149

C

Camel Rock, 134 camellia, 148, 157, 161, 170 Camphor-tree, 148 camping, 127, 132, 150, 169 Canadian Liaison Mission, 49 "Cave of One Hundred Kannon Images," 98 Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Yokohama), 8, 18 chanouu, 109 cherry-blossoms, 9. 19ff., 44, 47, 58, 65, 71, 77; 92, 96, 109, 120, 124, 127, 129, 133, 157, 169, 170, 177, 179, 180 Cherry Dances, 51 Cherry F., 109

Fuji Five-Lakes

Fuji-Füketsu, 131

Fuji-Hakone N.P.,

111, 127, 143

Fuji New Grand

Lodge, 129

132, 136

129

139

141, 142

Fuji Golf Links, 129,

Fuji New Grand H.,

Fuji Racecourse, 129

Fuji-View H., 129, 130

Fuji-Yoshida Sta., 135,

Fujinomiya, 133, 135,

Fujinomiya-guchi

Fujisawa, 19, 101

. 108

Fujisawa Sta., 101,

Fujiwara period, 96

Fujiya H., 117, 120,

Route, 137, 141

Fuji Sta, 133, 137

District, 111, 127ff.

Chiba, 1, 2, 30, 171, 173, 176 Chiba Prefecture, 1, 2, 171 Chichibu district, 60 Chichibu highland, 65 Chichibu mountain (range), 60, 66 Chichibu Railway Li., 60, 65 Chichibu Sekiheki, 65 Chichibu Sh., 65 Chichibu town, 60, 66 Chigo Gyōretsu, 109 Chikura, 176 Children's Shrine Pilgrimage, 73 Chinatown, 19 Chinese Gate, 79, 80, 100 Chinese junipertrees, 100 Chinese Mission, 49 Chiyoda Bank, 33 Chiyoda-ku, 33 Chojagasaki Point. 104 Chōja-machi, 18 Chōshi, 173, 175, 176. 179 Chōshi Railway, 179 Chōshi Wireless Telegraph Sta., 179 Christ, 9 chrysanthemum show, 73 Chūgūshi, 79, 82, 83, 84 Chūō Li., 30, 58 Chūō-ku, 33

Chūō-Rinkan, 54
Chūzenji, 3, 83
Chūzenji, La., 79, 82,
83, 86, 87
concerts, 51
Coney Island of
Tōkyō, 48
Confucius, 9
Construction Ministry, 36
Cross-country Route,
146ff., 154
Cryptomeria Avenue,
84

D

Daibutsu, 89, 90, 108, 109 Daigaku-Zenji, 99, 100 Dai-ichi Bank, 33 Dai-ichi Sogo Building, 35 Dai-iti H., 31 Daiya, R., 77, 79, 83 Daiyūbyō, 79 Danish Diplomatic Mission, 49 Daruma, Mt., 156, 160 Demon Gate, 80 Den-enchōfu Tennis Court. 51 Dengyō Daishi, 58 Diet Building, 36 Diet Library, 44, 57 Division of Seasons, 70, 180 Divorce Temple, 98 Dōai Hospital, 48 Dogashima, 119, 146,

Doolittle Field, 35
Double Bridge, 35
Down Town, 23
Dragon Cave, 102
Dragon Climbing
Rock, 134
Drum Bridge, 92

E

Earthquake Memorial Hall, 48, 57 East Coast Route. 146, 147ff. Economic Stabilization Board, 36 Edo, 23, 69, 105 Edo period, 100, 156 Edo (gawa), R., 71, 171 Education Ministry, 36 Educational Center of the Eighth Army, 58 Egawa, Tarozaemon, 156 Egawa's Old House, 156 Egyptian Room, 44 Ehō-mōde, 69 Eight views of Kanazawa, 13 Eleven-faced Kannon, 11, 92, 96, 179 Enashi, 159 Engakuji T., 94, 96, 97. 98. 99 Engakuji school, 98

Enkiri-dera, 98
En-no-Shōkaku, 169
Enoshima (Island),
19, 101, 102, 108
Enoshima-Kamakura
Tramline, 100, 102
Ernie Pyle Theater,
50
eucalyptus tree, 95

F

"Feathered Robe," 44 Finance Building, 36 Fine Arts Gallery, 47ff. Fine Tea-houses, 98 Finland Mission, 49 Fire F., 130, 142 Firemen's New Year Parade, 69 First Pilgrimage of the Year, 69 "Fish-watching Cape," 148 Five Great Zen Temples of Kamakura, 94, 96, 97, 99 Five Hundred Rakans, 174, 177 Floral Carpet, 84 Floral F., 71 flower-viewing, 71 football, 51 Foreign Cemetery, 9, 19 Foreign Trade Institute, Yokohama, 8, 14, 19 Forty-nineth General

Hospital, 40 Fowl Fair, 73 Fukuoka, 6, 29, 76, 90, Fraternity Memorial 117, 145 Hospital, 48 Fukuroda (Spa), 180 French Mission, 49 Fukuroda Fall, 180 Fuchū, 51 Fukuroda Sta., 180 Fudō, 176, 180, 181 Fukushima, 30 Fudō T., 176, 180, 181 Funabara, 146, 157 Fugaku-Füketsu, 131 Funabashi, 30, 177, 179 Fuji, Mt., 101, 102. Funa Matsuri, 159 104, 120, 122, 127, Funatsu, 130 130ff., 137ff., 146, Futarasan Sh., 79, 87 153, 156, 174 Future Buddha, 13 Fuji, R., 134 Fuji Bank, 33

G

gampi-ori, 158 gampishi, 158 Genroku period, 46 gingko-tree, 92, 101 Ginza (Street), 40, 54, 55, 57 Girls' Doll F., 70 Girls' Opera Revue, 51 Godaigo, Emperor, 94 Go-gome, 139, 141 gojinka, 164 Gokameyama, Emperor, 95 Gokokuji, T., 46 Gokurakuji T., 101 "Gold Demon," 148 golf courses, 19, 53, 86, 132, 150, 160 Gōra, 111, 117, 119ff., 123, 124, Gora H., 117, 123 Gotemba, 117, 122, 127ff., 135; 141

Gotemba-guchi Route, 137, 140 Goten-Niwa, 131, 135 Grand Sh. of Ise, 11, Grant, General, 43, 47 Grant, Mrs., 43, 47 Great Buddha, 68, 89, 99, 101 Greek Orthodox Church, 44 green frogs, 157, 160 Green H., 69 Gumma Prefecture, 1, 68 Gumyōji Sta., 11 Gumyōji T., 11, 19, 96 Gun Rock, 134 Gyōjakutsu Cave, 169, 170 Gyōjakutsu, F. of, 170 Gyokusenji T., 152, 160 Gyōyama, 169

H

Habu, 164, 169, 170
Hachi-gōme, 141
Hachimangū Sh., 92, 108, 109
Hachimangū Sh., F. of, 109
Hachiōji, 23, 29, 30
Hachiōjihana headland, 9
Hagoromo, 44
Hagoromo-no-ma, 44
Haiden, 79
Hakata, 6, 29, 76, 90, 117, 145

Hakodate, 151 Hakone, (Mt.), 111ff. Hakone, La., 111, 120 Hakone Gongen, 120 Hakone-machi, 117. 122 Hakone Museum, 122 Hakone Sh., 120, 124 Hakone's Twelve Hot Springs, 119 Hakone-ware, 122 Hakuun, Mt., 68 "Hall of the Eight Sages." 9 "Hall of the Feathered Robe," 44 "Hall of the Three Buddhas," 77 Hama Detached Palace Garden, 34, 41, 43 Hamachō P. 53, 70 Hana Matsuri, 71 hanami, 71 Hannō, 65 Harris, Townsend, 5, 10. 41. 151ff., 160 Harris' Monument, 152 Haru Basho, 70 Haruna, La., 68 Haruna, Mt., 66, 67, 68 Hase-dera T., 92, 94 Hase Kannon, 92 Hasseiden, 9, 19 Hatage, 146 Hatchō-ike, La., 146, 157. 160 Hatchō-no-yu Spa, 84

Hatsuhana-no-taki, 120 Hatsushima, 148 Hayakawa, R., 119. 120 Hayama, 92, 102 Hayama P., 104 Head Sh., 79 Headquarters of General D. MacArthur, 36 Headquarters of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division, 57 Henkai-Ichiran-tei, 95 Heta, 156 Heta Pass, 156 Hibiya P., 35, 51, 57, 69, 71, 73 Hibiya Public Hall. 35, 71 Hibiva section, 33. 35ff., 56 Hidari, Jingorō, 79 Higurashimon, 78 Hikawa, 60 Hiki, Yoshimoto, 96 Hikigayatsu, 96 Hina Matsuri, 70 Hinode-cho car-stop, 18 hinoki, 47 Hirado, 105 hiragana, 69 Hiratsuka, 117 Hiroshige, 13 Hiroshima, 6, 29, 89, 117, 145 Hiyoshi, 30 Hodogaya Baseball

Hodogaya Country Club, 53 Hodogaya Golf Links, 19, 53 Hodogaya Sta., 9, 19, 20 Hōjō, Akitoki, 13 Hōjō, clan, 155 Hōjō, Morotoki, 99 Hōjō, Sadatoki, 97, 98 Hōjō, Sanetoki, 13 Hōjō, Shigetoki, 101 Hōjō, Tokimune, 97, 98, 99, 102 Hojo, Tokiyori, 99, 100 Hōjō, Tokiyuki, 95 Hokkaidō, 171, Hokkezuka, 156 Holy of Hollies, 79, 80 Hommoku car-stop, 8 Hommonji T., 72 Honden, 79, 80 Hongakuji T., 10, 19, 94, 96 Hon-Kawagoe Sta., 30 Honsha, 79 Honshū, 1 Hōrai Jima, 45 Höreki era, 97

Horikiri, 48, 72

173, 180, 181

horse-races, 19, 20, 51,

Hota, 173, 174, 176

H. Ambassador, 31

H. de Yama, 118

H. New Grand, 8

H. Teito, 31, 33

Stadium, 19

H. Tōkyō, 31, 33
Hotspring R., 149
House of Councillors, 36
House of Representatives, 36
Hsihu, 46
Human Face Rock, 134
Hungarian Liaison
Mission, 49
Hyōgo, 151
Hypothec Bank of
Japan, 35

Ibaraki Prefecture, 1 Ice-Cave, 131 Ichi-gome, 141 Iemitsu Mausoleum. 79 Ieyasu Sh., 85 Iimori, 86 Iinuma Kannon (T.), 179 Ikebukuro, 30, 65 Ikegami, 72 Ikken-ya, 156 Ikao (Spa), 66, 67, 84 Imaichi, 85, 86, 87 Imaichi Sta., 84 Imaichi-Utsunomiya highway, 85 Imainohama (Spa), 146, 150 Imperial H., 31, 33, 35 Imperial Household Office, 35, 104

Imperial Palace, 23, 34, 57 Imperial Palace Grounds, 35, 57 Imperial Theater, 50 Inada, 71 Inariyama, 178 Inatori, 163 Indian Liaison Mission, 49 Inner Garden of Meiji Shrine, 42 Inner Nikkō, 84 Inner Sh., 79 Inner Tama, 60 Inokashira P., 58 Inten, 72 Intercollegiate Baseball League Tournament, 71 Inubō, 179 Inubo Sta., 179 Inuwaka, Cape, 179 Ippeki, La., 149 Ippen, 101 iris, 42, 48, 72, 84 Irō, Cape, 147, 152. 154 Irō Gongen, 152 Irumagawa, 53 Isetan Dept. Store, 57 Iseyama Daijingū Sh., 10, 19, 20 Isevama Hill, 10 Isezaki(-chō) Street, 6, 19 Isobe, 68 Issaikyō Sutras, 13 Itako, 178 Italian Diplomatic

Mission, 49
Itinerant Preachers'
T., 101
Itō (Spa), 54, 145, 146,
148ff., 158ff., 160,
163, 170
Itō, Hirobumi, 106
Izu islands, 29
Izu (Peninsula), 95,
101, 143ff.
Izu-Nagaoka Sta., 156
Izusan, 148

J

Japan Broadcasting Sta., 36 Japan Foreign Trade Institute, 37 Japan Travel Bureau, 2, 33, 182 Jimbōchō, 44 Jin-yaji T., 173 Jishū sect of Buddhism, 101 Jizō, 94 Joban Li., 30, 179 Jōchiji T., 99 Jōetsu Li. 30 Jodo sect of Buddhism, 92, 102 Jōgashima, 106 Johnson Field, 53 Jōmyōji T., 96, 99 Jō-no-ike, 149 Jorakuji T., 94 Joren Waterfall, 157 Jufukuji T., 94, 99 Jukai, 131 Jukkoku Tōge (Pass),

117, **122**, 147, 158
"Junior Sh.," 93
Jūsan Mountain Pass,
104

K

Kachidokibashi Bridge, 171 Kagoshima, 30 Kaichō F. of Fudō T., 181 Kairakuen, 180 Kakomiyama, 67 Kamakura, 19, 89ff. Kamakura Animal Shelter, 98 Kamakura City F., 111 Kamakura Sta., 90, 92, 94, 96, 97, 100, 101, 108, 109 Kamakura-bori, 108 Kamakuragū Sh., 94, 96 Kamakura Kokuhōkan, 93ff., 101 Kamakura period, 94, 100, 156 Kamakura Ten-en, 95 Kamakurayama, 101 Kamiide, 133, 135 Kamo, R., 49 Kamogawa, 171 Kanagawa, 151 Kanagawa Prefecture, 1, 5, 104, 151 Kanagawa Prefectural Office, 18 Kanazawa (Yokohama), 12, 19

Kanazawa, 30 Kanazawa Bunko (Library), 12 Kanazawa Hakkei, 13, 96, 102 Kanazawa Hakkei Sta., 13, 30 Kanazawa, Sanetoki, 12 Kanda Book-shop Street, 44, 57 Kanda section, 34, 44ff., 56 Kanda Sh., F. of, 72 Kankōsha, 54, 55, 56 Kannon, 11, 48, 68, 92, 96, 98, 99, 179 Kannon at Okura, 96 Kannonyama Hill, 68 Kannonzaki, Cape. 106 Kanō, Mt., 173 Kanō, R., 160 Kantō, 1ff. Kantō plain, 23, 60, 66, 95 Karamon, 79, 80, 82 Karuizawa, 3, 30, 66, 67 Karuizawa district, 66 Karuizawa Mampei Н., 69 Karuizawa Park H., 69 Kashima Sh., 178, 180, 181 Kashio, R., 20 Kasumigaseki Country Club, 53

Kasumigaseki

section, 33, 36ff. Kasumigaura, La., 177, 179 Katase, 101, 102, 146, 150 Katsuura, 173, 175, 176 Katori Sh., 178, 179, 180 Kawagoe, 30 Kawaguchi, La., 117, 127ff., 130, 132, 135, 136 Kawaguchi Myōjin, 179 Kawaji Spa, 85 Kawamura, Zuiken, 100 Kawana, 146, 149, 150, 158ff. Kawana Golf Links, 54, 150, 160 Kawana H., 147, 150 Kawasaki, 2 Kazusa-Minato Sta., 174 Kazusa Province, 90, 94 KBS Library, 44 Kegon Fall, 82 Keihin Kyūkō Electric Railroad (Co.), 7, 30, 102, 104, 105, 106 Keihin Li., 8, 30 Keiō-(Teito) Electric Railway, 58 Keisei (Electric) Li., 30, 48, 176 Kenchō, 99 Kenchōji T., 94, 96, 99 Kichijōji Sta., 58

Kiga, 119 Kimbusan, Mt., 60 Kinkei, Mt., 68 Kinomiya Sh., 148 Kintarō, 71 Kinugawa Spa, 31, 85, 87 Kirifuri-no-taki, 82 Kisarazu, 171, 173, 174, 176 Kisarazu Hachimangū Sh., 94 Kishō, 156 Kiso, Mt., 45, 48 Kita, 86 Kita-Kamakura Sta., 97 Kitanaka-dōri, 18 kite-flying, 69 Kiyosumi, Mt., 175 Kiyosumi T., 175 Kiyosumien Garden, 34, 48 Kōbe, 6, 29, 76, 89, 111. 145, 151 Kobo, 9 Kōchi, 146, 152 Kōfu, 127ff., 133, 134 Kofu Basin, 134 Koganei, 58, 71 Koganei Bridge, 58 Koganei Golf Club, 53 Kokubunji, 58, 59 Kokusai Gekijō, 50 Kokusai H., 90 Kojigoku, 120 Kojiri, 123, 124, 135 Komachi-dori, 96 Komagatake, Mt., 122 Komagaura, 179

Kominato, 173, 175 Kona, 146, 156 Kondō, Mt., 68 Konjiki Yasha, 148 Kono, La., 68 Konsei Pass, 84 Korakuen Garden, 45, 57 Korakuen Stadium, 46, 51, 57, 71 Köridani, 67 Kōtokuin T., 90 Kōtō-ku, 33, 34 Kowakidani, 119, 120, 124, 135 Kovasu, 19 Kōzu, 135 Kublai Khan, 99, 102 Kudan Hill, 44 Kugenuma Kaigan, 102 Kugyō, 92 Kujūkurihama, 176 kumade, 73 Kumagaya, 65, 66 Kumanotaira, 66 kumazasa, 95 Kuonji T., 134 Kurihama, 7, 30, 106 Kurihama Sta., 106, 109 Kurihashi, 31 Kurobi-dake, Mt., 68 Kurofune Matsuri, 159 Kuroiso (Sta.), 54, 85 Kuroshio-goya, 169 Kusatsu (Spa), 66, 67 Kutsukake, 66, 67 Kyōto, 6, 29, 76, 89,

111, 145

Kyūrantei Heights, 13 Kyūshū, 94

L

Ladd, George
Trambull, 10
"Lake of Hot Water,"
83
Lake-Side H., 77, 84
Lantern F., 124, 130,
136
Lebanon Delegation,
49
Little Hell, 120
Long Tail Pass, 117,
122
lotus-blossoms, 9, 72,
92
Lou Gehrig Stadium,
19

M

Mabuse, 164 MacDonald, Claude M., 104 Maebashi, 1, 2, 68 Maeda family, 46 Maiden's Pass, 117, 122 Maiko, 150 Mainichi, the, 33 Malay Commercial Mission, 49 Mamemaki, 70, 180 Mampei H., 31 mando, 72 Manjirō, Mt., 157 Manseibashi, 45 Manzaburō, Mt., 157

maple leaves, 86, 88, 95, 124, 127, 157, 180 Maple Club, 41 Maple-leaf Road, 66 Marine Biological Laboratory, 108 Maritime Safety Headquarters, 18 Martinet, Henri, 43 Marubiru, 33 Marunouchi Building, 33 Marunouchi H., 31, 33 Marunouchi Noh Stage, 51 Marunouchi section, 33, 34ff., 54, 57 Marunuma, 84 Masako, 92, 94 matoi, 69 Matsubagayatsu, 96 Matsuda, 135 Matsudaira, Masatsuna 85 Matsudo, 30 Matsumoto, 30 Matsuzakaya Dept. Store, 56, 57 Matsuzaki, 154, 159, 160 Matsuya Dept. Store.. 56, 57 Mausoleum of Tokimune, 98 Mausoleums of the Tokugawa Shōguns, 41 Megane-bashi, 34 Meiji, Emperor, 41, 42ff.

Meiji Restoration, 23, 46, 98 Meiji Sh., 41, 57, 72 Memorial Hall, 58 Memorial Picture Gallery, 42, 57 Metropolitan Police Department, 36 Middle Sh., 79 Mihara Mt., 161, 164. 170 Miharashidai, 66 Mihashi, 77 Mikasa H., 69 Mikasayama, 179 mikoshi, 93, 110 Minakami, 30 Minami-ike, 42 Minamoto clan, 89, 93, 156 Minamoto, Sanetomo, 92, 93, 94, 109 Minamoto, Yoritomo, 92, 93, 94 Minamoto, Yoriie, 156 Minato-ku, 33 Mine, 146, 150 Minobu, Li., 133, 134 Minobu Mt., 134 Minobu Sta., 134 Minowa, 68 Miroku Bodhisattva, 13 "Mirror Bay," 174 Misaki, 106, 109 Mishima, 143ff., 146ff., 154, 156, 159 Mishima Jinsha Sh., 155 Miss Kamakura, 109

" Mist-Falling

Cascade," 82 Mitaka, 60, 145, 163 Mitake, Mt., 60 Mitaue Matsuri, 133, 180 Mito, 1, 2, 30, 146, 153, 159, 179, 180 Mito Sta., 180 Mitsukoshi Dept. Store, 40, 55, 56, 57 Mitsukuri, 146 Mitsumine, Mt., 60 Mitsumine-guchi, 65, 66 Miura, Anjin, 40, 105, 160 Miura Peninsula, 95, 101, 102ff. Miyagawa-chō, 18 Miyanoshita, 2, 111, 117, 119ff., 122, 123, 124, 128, 135, 147, 158ff. Mobara, 176 Modern Art Exhibitions, 72 Moji, 29 Momiji-michi, 66 Moon-Spanning Bridge, 46 Morinaga, Prince, 94 Morioka, 30 Mortuary Chapel, 79 Moto-Hakone, 117, 122, 123, 124, 135, 158ff. Motomachi car-stop, 9 Motomura, 145, 163, 164, 170 Motosu, La., 127, 131, 132, 133, 135, 136

Mugitacho car-stop, 9 Mukojima, 48 Municipal Museum of National Treasures, Kamakura, 93ff. Murayama Reservoir, 58 Muromachi, 105 Muromachi period, 94, 95 Muromachi 3-chōme car-stop, 37 Musashi-Koganei Sta., 53, 58 Musashino, 23 Musashino (plains), 42 Musashi-Sakai Sta., 58 Museum of Antiques. 37 Museum of Transportation, 45 Musō Kokushi, 95 Mutsuura Inlet, 12 Myōgi, Mt., 66, 63 Myōgi-machi, 68 Myōhōji T., 96 Myōhonji T., 96 Myōjōgatake, Mt., 122, 124 Myōrenji, 19

N

Nagahama, 131 Nagano, 30 Naganohara, 66 Nagaoka, 30, 146, 156, 159 Nagao Tōge (Pass), 117, 122, 124, 135

Nagasaki, 6, 29, 90, 117, 145, 151 Nagatoro, 65, 66 Nagatsuro. 152 Nagaura Bay, 104 Nagoya, 6, 29, 30, 76, 89, 111, 145 Naka, R., 160 Nakamura-chō, 19 Nakameguro, 30 Nakanoshima Teapavilion, 43 Nakayama, 30, 173, 180, 181 Nakayama Racecourse, 51, 173, 180, 181 Nantai, Mt., 79, 82 Naoetsu, 30 Nara, 29 Narita, 30, 173, 176 Narita Fudō, 176 Narusawa, 131 Nasu-dake, Mt., 86 Nasu Golf Club, 54 Nasu Golf Club H., 77 Nasu Hot Springs, 85 Nasunogahara, 86 National City Bank of New York, 33 National Museum, 47 Natsu Basho 70 Negishi Racecourse, 11, 19 Netherlands Mission, 49 New Grand Lodge, 69 New Orchestra Troupe, 51 New York World's

Fair, 156 New Zealand Gov't Trade Representative, 49. Nichigaku, 96 Nichiren, 9, 72, 96, 97, 102, 149, 175 Nichiren sect of Buddhism, 72, 134, 149, 175 Nichiren temples, 96, 102, 149 Nichirō, 97 Nicolai Cathedral, 44, 57 Nihombashi Bridge, 34, 37 Nihombashi-Ginza section, 34, 37ff. Nihombashi section, 54, 55 Nihombashi Street, 57 Niigata, 30, 151 Nijū-bashi, 35 Nikaten, 72 Nikkō, 30, 31, 53, 75ff. Nikko Botanical Garden, 82 Nikkō-Kanaya H., 77, 84, 87 Nikkō Kankō H., 77, 84 Nikkō Mountains, 66, 75 Nikkō N. P., 75 Nikkō Palace H., 77 Nikkōzawa Spa, 84 Nikkyō, 51 Nile Kinnick Stadium, 42, 51

Nintoku, Emperor, 93 Niomon (Gate), 78, 80 Nippara, 60 Nippara, R., 72 Nippon Ebian, 134 Nippon Gekijō, 50 Nippon-Odōri, 8 Nippon Orchestra Corporation, 51 Nippon Pro-Baseball games, 51 Nipponji T., 174 Nippori, 30 Niravama, 155 Nirayama Castle, 155 Nirayama Sta., 155, 156 Nishida, Kitarō, 99 Nishi-Honganji T., 40, 58 Nishikiura, 148 Nitten, 72 Nogami Village, 65 Noge(-machi) Street, 6, 19 Noh Play, 50 Nojima, 14 Nokogiri, Mt., 106, 174 Nomasu, 164 Norwegian Diplomatic Mission, 49 Numata, 84 Numazu, 117, 122, 127, 129 135, 143ff., 146, 153, 156, 159 Numazu P., 153 Numazu-Kōzu Li., 128 Nyoigatake, 122

0

Dami, 176 Ochanomizu, 30 Octagon Theater, 18 Odawara, 2, 29, 30, 111, 117, 120, 123, 124, 135, 156, 158ff. Odawara (Kyūkō) Electric Li., 30 Ōe, Hiromoto, 94 Oeshiki, 72 Ogōchi, 60 Ohana-batake, 84 Ohara 173, 176 Ohina sama, 71 Ohito (Spa), 146, 157. . 160 Ōi, R., 46 Oil Pot Bay, 108 Oimatsu-chō, 18 Ōjigoku, 120 Ōjin, Emperor, 92, 93 Ōka, R., 20 Okada, 145, 163, 164, 170 Oku-Musashi, 60 Okumiya, 79 Oku-Nikkō, 84 Ōkura, Kihachirō, 37 Okura-no-Kannon, 96 Ōkura Shūkokan, 37, 58 Oku-Tama, 60 Okutama Gorge, 60 Old Tokyo, 23 Ōme Li., 60 Ōmiya, 30 Ōmori, H., 31

Omuro, Mt., 149 "On Justice and Public Peace," 97 Ono, La., 68 Ono, Goroemon, 90 Ōsaka, 6, 29, 76, 89, 111, 145 Ōse, Cape, 159 Ōse Myōjin Sh., 159 Oshima Island, 101, 145ff., 157, 159, 161ff. Ōshima Kankō H., 164 Oshima P., 164, 169 Otabisho, 88 Ōta, Dōkan, 23 Otome Toge (Pass), 117, 122 Ōtori Sh., 73 Ōtsuki, 30, 127, 130, 135 Otsutomo, 14 Outer Garden of Meiji Sh., 42, 51, 57 Ōwakidani, 120, 123 Ozaki, Kovo, 148, 159

P

Ozenuma, 84

Pacific, 1, 120, 143, 173, 176 Palace Garden, 131 Panorama Hill, 131 Paradise of Kamakura, 95 Perry, Commodore, 5, 105, 106, 151, 160 Perry Monument, 109 Philippine Delegation, 50

"Picture Island," 102
Place of Sojourn, 88
plum-blossoms, 60, 70,
95, 143, 148, 159, 180
Plum-blossom F., 159
Plum Garden, Atami,
148, 159
Poor Toby, tombstone of, 148
Portuguese Diplomatic Agency, 50
Prince H., 69
Public Outdoor Music
Hall, 35
Puppet show, 50

R

racecourses, 19 Radio Tokvo Building, 36, 57 Red Gate, 46 Rendaiji, 146, 152 Restoration, 23, 46, 98 Rice-planting F., 133, 180 Richikō-zan, 95 Rikugien Garden, 46 Rinnōji T., 77 Rinzai sect of Buddhism, 94, 95, 98, 99 Rinzai T., 96, 99 Risshō Ankokuron, 97 Riviera of Japan, 146 Rokkakubashi, 19 Russian (USSR) Mission, 50 Ryōgoku Bridge, 72 Ryogoku Kawa-

biraki, 72 Ryōgoku Sta., 30, 171, 173ff. 176, 177, 179 Ryūkōji T., 102

S

Sabaku, 164 Sacred Bridge, 77 Sacred Stable, 78 Saddharma-pundarika Sutra, 96 Sagami Bay, 95, 101, 143 Sagami Country Club, 54 Sagami, R., 72 Sagasawa, 160 Saijō, 6, 29, 89, 117 Saiko, La., 127, 130. 132, 135, 136 Sai-no-kawara, 67 Saitama Prefecture, 1 Saitōsai F., 109, 180 Sakasa Fuji, 120 Sakashita (mon) Gate, 35, 79 Sakura Matsuri, 109 Sakura Ondo, 109 Sakurada Gate, 35 Sakuragaoka Hill, 19 Sakuragichō Sta., 7, 8, 30 Sakurakabu, 169, 170 Sakva (Shakamuni), 101 Sambonsugi, 79 Sambutsudo, 77 Samponji T., 96 San-gome, 140

Sankeien Garden, 8, 19 Sannō H., 31 Sannomiya, 6, 29, 76, 89, 111, 145 Sannotani car-stop, 8 Sanrizuka, 177, 180 Sanshin Building, 35. Sanukimachi, 174, 176 San-yō Li., 29 Saw Mountain, 174 Sawara, 173, 177, 178, 179 Sawatari, 8 Savama P., 59 Science Museum, 47ff. Scotland's Lake District, 127 Sea Carnival, 109 Sea of Trees, 131 Section north of the Chūō Li., 34, 45ff. Seibu Electric Li., 30, 59 Seibu Musashino Li., 30, 60 sekisho, 122 Sembon-Matsubara, 153 Sendai, 30 Sengataki, 134 Sengen Sh., 130, 133, 140, 142 Sengokuhara, 117, 119, 120, 124, 135 Sengokuhara Golf Links, 54, 120 Senju P., 51 Sensōji T., 48 Senzu, 164, 169

Seto, 14 Setsubun, 70, 177, 180 Shakadō T., 71 Shariden, 97 Shazankei Gorge, 60 shell hunting, 173, 180 Shiba-Azabu section, 34, 41ff. Shiba Detached Palace, 43 Shiba P., 41, 51, 57, 70, 72 Shiba Park H., 31 Shibukawa, 66, 67 Shibuya Sta., 8, 30 Shibuya(-ku), 33, 57 Shichi-gome, 140ff. Shichi-qo-san, 73 Shichirigahama, 101 Shiga Heights, 53 Shikishima-no-matsu, 130 Shimazu, House of, 94 Shimazu, Tadahisa, 94 Shimbashi, 7, 30, 56 Shimbashi Embujō,50 Shimobe, R., 134 Shimobe Spa, 134 Shimoda, 143, 145ff., 151ff., 159, 160, 153 Shimogamo, 152 Shimo-Imaichi, 31 Shimonoseki, 6, 29, 76, 90, 117, 145 Shimosa-Nakayama, 176 Shinagawa, 7, 30 Shin-etsu Li., 30 Shingon sect of

Buddhism, 11, 46

Shingon-ritsu sect of Buddhism, 13, 101 Shinjuku, 30, 54, 57, 111, 134 Shinjuku amusement district, 50 Shinjuku Gardens, 43 Shinjuku-ku, 33 Shinjuku-Shibuya section, 34, 41ff. Shinkosai F., 181 Shinkyō, 51 Shinkyo, 77 Shinran, 9 Shinshōji T., 176, 180, 181 Shiobara, 85 Shiojiri, 30 Shirahama, 174, 176 Shirahatagū Sh., 93 Shiraito-no-taki, 133 Shirane, Mt., 68, 84 Shirane Spa, 84 Shirokiya Dept. Store, 40, 55 Shitamachi, 23 Shizuura, 146, 153 Shizuura H., 147 Shōbō Dezome-shiki, 69 Shōbugahama Beach, 83 Shōchiku Revue, 51 Shōdō, 79 Shōji, La., 127, 131, 135 Shōjōkōji T., 101 Shōken, Empress, 42 Shōki 71 Shōmaru Pass, 60, 66 Shōmyōji T., 12, 13,

Shonan range, 95 Shōsenkyō Gorge, 134 Shōsō-in, 93 Shōtoku, Prince, 9 Shuzenji, 145, 146ff., 154, 156, 157, 159 Silk Conditioning House 18, 19 skating, 83, 87, 127, 129, 136 skiing, 87, 127, 132, 133 "Sleeping Cat," 79 Sobu (Main) Li., 30, 179 Society for International Cultural Relations, 44 Socrates, 9 Sögen, 97 Sōjiji T., 10, 19 Sokokura, 119 Somei Noh Stage, 50 Soseki, 95 Sōshisha, 148 Sotetsu, 150 Sötö sect of Buddhism, 10 Spanish Diplomatic Mission, 50 Spectacles Bridge, 34 Spring Sumo Contests, 70 Stalactite Cavern, 60 Stateside Baseball Stadium, 51, 71 stone-hut, 137 St. Luke's Medical Center, 40

"Street of Stairs," 67 Subashiri, 141 Subashiri-guchi Route, 141 Suganuma, 84 Sugimoto-dera, 96 Sugita, 19 "Suicide Mountain," 161 Suidōbashi Sta., 45, 51 Suigun Li., 180 Suikvō, 177 Sumida, R., 23, 41, 48, 72 Sumida-ku, 33, 34 Summer Sumo Matches, 70 Sumo, 53, 70 Sung Dynasty, 97, 99 Sunosaki, 14 Sunzu Railway 145, 155, 156 Supreme Court, 36 Suruga Bay, 143, 153 Surugadai-shita car-stop, 44 Suwa, La., 53 Suzuki, Beatrice, 98 Suzuki, Daisetsu, 98 Swedish Diplomatic Mission, 50 swimming pools, 42, 51, 150 Swiss Diplomatic Mission, 50 Syakamuni (Sakya), 9

Tabata, 30

tabi, 161 Tachikawa, 23, 29, 30, 60, 66 Tai Mission, 50 Taiko-bashi, 92 Taitō-ku, 33, 34 Takada-no-baba, 30,59 Takane-chō, 18 Takao, Mt., 58, 59 Takarazuka Girls' Opera, 51 Takasaki, 30, 66, 68 Takasaki Kannon, 68 Takasaki Li., 30 Takashimaya Dept. Store, 40, 55 Taki, R., 180 Takuan, 100 Tama Imperial Mausoleum, 58 Tama, R., 58, 60, 72 Tamadare-no-taki, 120 Tamagawa Noh Stage, 50 Tamako Electric Li., 59 Tan-an, Egawa-, 156 Tango-no-Sekku, 71 Tanjoji T., 175 Tanna Pass, 148 Target-shooting Ritual, 109, 133, 142 Tarōbō, 140, 141 Tateyama, 171, 174, 176 Tatsuta, R., 45 Ten Clear Wells, 99 Tendai sect of Buddhism, 96

tennis, 51, 150

Ten-Province Pass, 117, 122, 124, 147 Tenjimmori, 134 Textile Manufacturing Experimental Theater Museum, 46, theatrical amusements, 50 "Three Monkeys," 78 Time-bath, 67 Tobe-chō 1-chōme car-stop, 10 Tōbu(-Nikkō) Li., 31, 48, 76 34 .04 Tōbu-Tō ō Li., 30 Tochigi, 310 Tochigi Prefecture, 1 Toda, 53 Toi, 146, 154, 156, 157, 159 lat-ou-rabenus'l Tōhoku Li., 30 Tōkai Kisen Co., 146, 161, 163, 164 Tōkaidō Li., 7, 20, 29, Tōkeiji T., 94, 98 T. K. K. Toyoko Li., 8, 30 11 year 1 hours Tokorozawa, 30 Tokudō Shōnin, 92 Tokugawa, Iemitsu, 78, 80, 82 Tokugawa, Ieyasu, 23, 78, 79, 105, 149 Tōkyō, 1, 2, 3, 23ff., to me inhart Tokyo Arts Acade my, 47 1 dir elagel

Tōkyō Astronomical Observatory, 58 Tōkyō Bay, 41, 95, 105, 106, 171, 173, 180 Tōkyō Central Post Office, 33 Tōkyō Central Telephone Office, 33 Tōkyō Central Wholesale Market, 40, 58 RI LL HIRSON Tōkyō Central Sta., 33, 171 Tōkyō Golf Course, 53 Tōkyō-Kōbe Li., 7 Tōkyō Kyūkō Electric Railroad Co., 8 Tōkyō Metropolitan Fine Arts Gallery, 47, 72 11 Dimensi Tōkyō Music Academy, 47 Tōkyō-Ōshima liners, 164 Tōkyō Prefecture, 23 Tōkyō Racecourse, 51 Tōkyō Stock Exchange, 34 T interest Tokyo Theater, 50 Tōkyō Tour Office, 58 Tokyo University, 46, 47, 57, 108, 175 Tomb of lemitsu, 82 Tomb of Ieyasu, 79 Tomb of Yoritomo, 494 (Aug) Tamendar Toné, R., 72, 171, 177, 178, 179 Tonosawa, 119 DE Stride? tori, 73, 92

Toride, 30torii, 78, 92 Tori-no-Ichi, 73 Toshi-no-Ichi 73 Toshi-uranai, 110 $T\bar{o}_{\mathrm{Sh}\bar{o}\mathrm{g}\bar{u}}$ Sh., 41, 75, 78 Tōshōgũ Sh., F. of, 87, Totsuka, 19, 20 Totsuka Racecourse, 20, 51 Tōyoko Dept. Store, 57 158 Tōyoko Li., 8, 30 Toyama, 30 track and field sports, 51 Transportation Ministry, 33 Treasure Museum, 82 Treaty of Kanagawa, 151 Tree Moulds, 131 trout angling, 75, 83, 88, 120, 132, 136 Trout Hatchery, 83 Tsubouchi, Shōyō, 46, 1.48 bull to be on Tsuchiura, 178, 179 Tsukayama, 104 Tsukiji (district), 40 Tsukishima, 145, 146, 163, 170 mor pai Tsurugaoka Hachimangū Sh., 92, 108, 109 of and allegand Tsurumi Sta., 10

of rainfat

ı

Ubako, 119 Uchikawa, 14 Ueno, 30, 54, 57, 75, 86, 87, 176, 178, 179 Ueno Library, 47ff. Ueno P., 47, 57, 71 Ueno Sta., 30, 47, 76 Uesugi family, 102 uguisu, 170 ukiyoe, 13 Umagaeshi, 82, 139 Unoshima, 130 Uomigasaki, 148 Up Town, 23 Uraga, 7, 30, 105, 151 Uraga Dockvard, 106 Uraga-suidō, 106 Urami-no-taki, 82 Urawa, 1, 2, 51 Ushigome Enoki-chō 71 USSR Mission, 50 Usui Pass, 66 Utsunomiya, 1, 2, 30, 85, 86, 87

V

Valley of Great Boiling, 120

W

Wakamiya, 93 wakasagi (fishing), 132, 136, 179 Waseda-Keiō match-

es, 51, 71 Waseda University, 46. 58 Water District, 177 Welfare Ministry, 36 West Coast Route, 146, 153ff. White Flag Sh., 93 White Threads Waterfall, 133 Wind-Cave, 131 winter sports, 51 wistaria, 71 Wrestling Stadium, 42, 53, 70 WVTR, 36

INDEX

Y

Yabusame, 93, 109, 133, 142 Yaguma, 160 Yamamotochō (streetcar terminal), 11 Yamanaka, La., 53, 117, 127, 129, 132, 135, 136 Yamanaka-ko H., 129 Yamashita-chō. 6 Yamashita P., 9 Yamate, 23 Yamate Loop Li., 29 Yanagisawa, Yoshiyasu, 46 Yashamon (Gate), 80, Yashima, H., 31 Yasukuni Sh., 44, 57 Yatsu, 146, 150, 159 Year-end Market, 73

Yenryokan, 43 Yokogawa, 66, Yokohama, 1, 2, 5ff ... • 30, 76, 151 Yokohama Basebali Ground, 19 Yokohama City Office, 18 Yokohama Maritime Safety Headquarters, 18 Yokohama Sta., 7 Yokohama University, 94 Yokosuka, 2, 30, 102, 104ff., 109 Yokosuka Bay, 104 Yokosuka Li., 7, 30, 104, 106 Yokosuka-Chūō Sta., 105 Yokosuka-Horinouchi, 106 Yōmeimon (Gate), 78 Yorii, 30 Yoritomo's Palace, 94 Yoshida, 130, 139, 142, 149 Yoshida-guchi Route, 137, 139 Yoshina, 135, 146, 157 Yoshiwara, 135 Yotsuya Sta., 44 Yuba, 164 Yugano, 146, 147, 150, 159 Yugashima, 146, 147, 157, 159 Yugawa, R., 83, 149 Yugyōji T., 101

(19

Ter

Гeг

Гeз

i

Yuigahama Beach, 92, 100, 109 Yumoto (Spa), 83, 84, 86, 87, 119ff. Yunohanazawa, 119 Yunoko, La., 83, 84, 87 Yu-no-umi, 83 Yūrakuchō amusement district, 50 Yūrakuza, 50 Yuzawa Spa, 53

7

Zempukuji T., 41

Zen sect of Buddhism, 102 Zōjōji T., 41 Zoological Gardens, 47ff. Zuisenji T., 95 Zushi, 19, 102, 109 Zushi Nagisa H., 90

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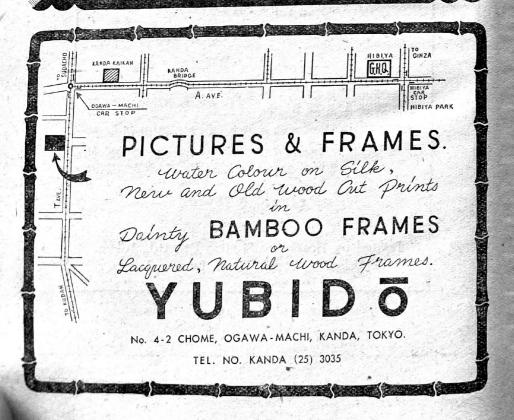
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